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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

France Riots, Cabinet Falls

Austrian Heimwehr Take Linz

Byrd Sends Out His Flagship

Britain Protests Arms Profit

Muscle Shoals Supplies Power

Paris Phone Girls Keep Calm

PARIS sees Premier Daladier and Cabinet resign before the threats of revolutionary mobs and Gaston Domergue, former President, agree to form a Government. Daladier steps out after three votes of confidence in the Chamber when thousands of street marchers demand a complete change. A dozen persons are killed, scores wounded when mobs attempt to reach the Chamber and bodily throw out the 600 Deputies. The Stavisky scandal is the last of many which have convinced the people that the politicians are in league with the financiers to rob them. A wholly new slate and new policies may halt the uprising, but the French people are in a dangerous mood. Former President Doumergue, the strongest leader, comes in only when crisis looms—France is not tired of the Republic. It is shouting for a new and squarer deal.

¶ Austria and Spain also have their outbursts of strong passion. With Chancellor Dollfuss in Hungary, Prince von Starhemberg's Fascist Heimwehr seize Linz as well as Innsbruck and even threaten to take Vienna. In Madrid a Cabinet crisis appears imminent following a police battle with students. These outbreaks express what such material demonstrations often do express—The people's hunger for leadership with far more than a material vision.

¶ Little America's population completes unloading of Admiral Byrd's flagship Jacob Ruppert and sends it back to New Zealand for a year. Emptying the supply ship Bear of Oakland begins and soon that, too, will head about for Dunedin. With the ice barrier cracking off ominously, the explorers struggle to get their year's food to the permanent camp. This time the antarctic fights back and Byrd accepts the challenge with a shout—The battle ahead is likely to turn watching boys into men and make men believe there are again giants in the land.

¶ London condemns manufacture of arms for private profit just as Washington learns of the enormous dividends made on its own contracts. In Albert Hall a meeting of 10,000 persons presided over by Lord Cecil unanimously passes a protest urged by Lady Astor against growing and lucrative armament building by private concerns, and Sir John Simon advocates in the Commons the entire elimination of such private profit. Anthony Eden wants rigorous control of arms exports in all manufacturing nations—When the profits go out of war keeping the peace may prove suddenly simple.

¶ Chicago law-enforcement officials find kidnapers have demanded $1,000,000 for release of their victims during the past year. No less than 400 bootleggers and gamblers of Chicago, St. Louis and neighboring cities who could not afford to call in the law are believed to have paid from $5000 to $150,000 each to extortionists in the past five years. Catching and convicting George Kelly and his gang for kidnaping Charles F. Urschel cost far more than the $200,000 ransom paid, as trapping the Roger Touhy gang also cost more than the $100,000 William Hamm Jr. ransom—But the law does not and could not count the cost of vindicating itself.

¶ Germany sees an end of Prussians, Saxons and Bavarians and all legally become for the first time German citizens. Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, issues the order wiping out the final link to separate statehood. Another order by him affects the Jews. While no "non-Aryan" is eligible for public service, this paragraph is exempted from applying to private business, in which Jews play an important part. This recognition eases the situation for a harried people—Germany has found it easier to dislike the Jew than to ignore him.

¶ Muscle Shoals sees a beginning of the Administration's huge experiment of supplying electric power. The first electricity sent out goes to light and warm the 11,000 inhabitants of Tupelo, Miss. Scores of other places in Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama will soon be supplied at government "yardstick" rates. Tupelo householders will find their bills cut in half—But the President's idea is not so much to save costs as to add new comforts to daily life.

¶ Paris continues to riot after the fall of Premier Daladier. Business is demoralized, merchants lock their doors. But one element goes on swiftly and calmly with business as usual. The telephone girls, finding London and America ringing in excitedly, never miss a call. They rush business on 35 lines crossing the Channel, some working long shifts—When fast work must be done under trying conditions watch a modern girl make good.

CWA 'Graft' Stripped Down To 'Favoritism'

Many Serious Allegations Lose Harsh Lines in Light of Inquiry

New England Survey

Politics and Graft Reports Sink Into Insignificance Upon Approach

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"No politics," Washington warned everyone connected with the civil works program.

And politics actually has been kept pretty well out of it. But "favoritism," a sort of first cousin to politics, has popped up here and there. The two look much alike. In fact from a distance they easily can be mistaken one for the other.

So it's no wonder that, at least in New England, petty favoritism should be seen as political "graft" and "fraud."

An impartial investigation of rumors of irregularities in CWA operation in New England, conducted by The Christian Science Monitor, revealed interesting and perhaps embarrassing, but hardly indictable incidents.

So-called political dominance of course has led the list in the round of gossip. Republicans complain that Democrats have a monopoly on the jobs—while, surprising as it may seem, Democrats protest that Republicans are getting more than their share.

Passing Out Favors

But what has been called politics, for the most part really was just a small matter of passing out favors. But let's take a look at what was found by the Monitor correspondents.

In Rhode Island some reëmployment offices were strongly suspected of showing preference in job assignments. Barrington, Cranston, and Woonsocket proved fruitful ground for complaints of this kind. In Woonsocket, for example, one family was found to have a total weekly income from the CWA of more than $100. The father had a CWA foreman's job and the son rented out his truck on a CWA project.

In New Hampshire charges that "influence" was needed to obtain jobs were not verified, or it might be said, "verifiable." It was "rumored" that in one town in Merrimack County worthy unemployed were unable to get work because the local member of the Legislature was handling all appointments.

The Monitor investigator, however, notes that the State actually seems to be singularly free of anything but vague rumors.

Complaints against the familiar ogre, political dominance, similarly have been heard in Connecticut. Most of the trouble here, it developed though, involved a more or less personal feud. In Windsor the Republican CWA Administrator and local reëmployment office manager both assigned their own man as safety engineer. The position was large enough for but one.

Red Tape Effective

The smoke probably has been thickest in Massachusetts. Part of it was traced to forged work assignment slips and it was indicated that a prominent legislator knew all about them. In this case government "red

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Paris Seethes in Revolutionary Turmoil as Government Is Changed

Upper Left and Lower Center: The Christian Science Monitor. Upper Center: By Henry Manuel. Upper Right: International News Reel. Lower Left: Herbert Photos, Inc.

Gayety of Paris Under Temporary Cloud

Upper Left—Arc de Triomphe at Head of Champs Elysees, and, Upper Right—Front of the Opera—Two Points of Disorder of Last Night. Below Is Famous Pont de La Concorde With Palais Bourbon, Where Chamber of Deputies Sits, in Distance. President Albert Lebrun Is Seen in Upper Center, with Gaston Doumergue, Now Endeavoring to Form a Government, Below.

Riots Force Fall of French Cabinet; Scandals Cause Overdue Explosion

Allegations Hushed Up or Improperly Handled Brought Upheaval

Many Tales Unproved

By Sisley Huddleston

European Editorial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Undoubtedly some such explosion as is now occurring in Paris has been long overdue. There has been a series of scandals which have leaked out into the open, only to be hushed up or to be handled unsatisfactorily. And behind the partial revelations the man in the street has been properly inclined to suppose that much more lies hidden.

Indeed, there are a number of newspapers and gossip sheets in France which do not allow anything to remain completely unknown. They have been in the habit for years of making the gravest accusations against prominent and subordinate persons in the politico-financial scheme. Certainly their charges are usually unsubstantiated and they do not always carry conviction. But they are sufficiently explicit to produce the impression of systematic corruption in high places.

Foremost in its denunciation of

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Republic at Bay

Pent-up discontent stalks Paris streets in revolutionary guise, attacking the reinforced police guards and bringing the downfall of Daladier's new Government.

1. Causes of Discontent.

Succession of grave financial scandals implicating high personages and ruining small investors. November, 1930, Albert Oustric, running speculative bank with affiliations, suspended payments, involving four members of the Tardieu Government. Tardieu fell. March, 1931, Laval Government near collapse over new scandal. Three banks backing Aero-Postale, State-subsidized concern running mails to Morocco and South America, closed. Finance Minister Flandin involved. January, 1934, mysterious shooting of Stavisky, promoter, wanted by the police, who, while still "wanted," raised 200,000,000 francs with bonds issued on goods pawned to the Crédit Municipal of Bayonne. Most of the goods had disappeared.

The scandals flared up amid a population hard hit by high tariff-boosted prices, workless miners in the north, impoverished farmers and civil servants incensed at wage cuts.

2. Demands

War veterans, with their Fiery Cross Association, and League of Young Patriots, clamor for efficiency in government, end to corruption, indignant at dismissal of Chiappe, popular Paris police chief, whom the Socialists oppose as linked with the Stavisky affair. Action Française group sees favorable moment to demonstrate for Royalists. Population wearied of ineffective governments, scandals and insolvency. Farmers would bar free wheat imports. Miners want "bread and work."

3. Government's Case

Courses open to Government: Quick vote of confidence so as to set about maintaining order. Forcing through a budget to cope with deficit. Thorough investigation of whole Stavisky scandal.

Doumergue Accepts Call of President to Form New Government

Police Regain Control

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 7—The Daladier Government resigned today, following the adoption of measures to protect the French republic from a recurrence of the revolutionary riots which, last night, shook the régime to its very roots.

President Lebrun, after offering the Premiership to M. Louis Barthou, turned to former President Doumergue and urged him to form a government. He agreed to do so.

M. Daladier in an official communiqué announcing the resignation declared the Government "refuses to maintain order by employing exceptional means" and that "it does not want to employ soldiers against rioters."

View Signs of Carnage

Comparative calm prevailed in the morning, but the atmosphere was charged with tension as crowds of serious-faced citizens viewed the signs of carnage left in the center of the city by infuriated mobs which were driven back from their objective—the Chamber of Deputies—only by rifle and machine gun fire and at cost of at least 10 fatalities and more than 400 seriously wounded. Clashes took place today in the Place de la Concorde, but the forces of the law won out.

The Government, before tendering its resignation, issued a manifesto announcing that it is "resolved to assure by all means within the law the security of the people and the independence of the republican régime." Orders were issued forbidding any mass meetings or marches in the streets. Should these orders be disregarded as is considered likely, then it is clear that only

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Things Present

Streamlining, color from the air, parachute silk (parachute stitching too): these are some of the features Amelia Earhart is introducing into fashions. Read about her flying styles in the magazine section. Read also Mr. Rathvon's intimate glimpse of Lincoln at Gettysburg, Godfrey Lias's story of England bound toward a cooperative state, and Demaree Bess's authoritative article on Manchoukuo. And if you have been puzzled about the Biblical story of the demons cast into the swine, don't miss Mr. Gilmore's review of Lamsa's translation of the four gospels from the Aramaic.

Before your organization holds another business meeting, fortify yourself with at least the last three paragraphs of "Courtesy in Public Places," today's installment of the Etiquette in Daily Living series on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

Is President Roosevelt a dictator? Read the first editorial. And if you are a student of the Bible, don't leave the back page without perusing "King Ahab's Ivory House."

The student of Spanish will welcome the opportunity of comparing the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

First Electricity From TVA Project For Tupelo, Miss.

Administration Launches Its Big Experiment at Muscle Shoals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—At one minute after midnight this morning the Administration launched its experiment of using the Tennessee Valley resources for a "yardstick" for electric power rates for the country.

At that hour a switch was thrown turning the first electric energy from the government-owned plant at Muscle Shoals into the distribution lines of Tupelo, Miss., a city of 11,000.

Tupelo, which acquired its lines from the Mississippi Power Company, was the first of a number of cities and towns in a score of counties in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama which will be supplied with TVA power at government "yardstick" rates.

Under its contract with the TVA the city of Tupelo immediately effects a saving of approximately 60 per cent of the wholesale cost of power. Resale rates to householders show a saving of approximately 50 per cent.

A considerable part of the contemplated 230 miles of rural transmission lines has already been completed by the TVA and as soon as arrangements can be made for the further distribution of power, other communities will have the benefit of electric service for Muscle Shoals at low rates.

The throwing of the switch which gave TVA power to Tupelo this morning may become historic, for by its experiments and demonstrations in that region, President Roosevelt hopes to hasten the time when electricity may be widely and generously used in making every home in the country more comfortable and more convenient.

The possibility of private utility companies seeking to enjoin the sale of power from Muscle Shoals, now that the first actual transmission has occurred, has been suggested. Such an application would probably claim that the rates of Muscle Shoals power were confiscatory as pertaining to private utilities which would be deprived of their property without due process of law. In the past, however, legal attempts have been made to stop the sale of power as a by-product of federal flood control and reclamation projects without success.

Byrd Flagship Sails For New Zealand Base To Tie Up For a Year

ABOARD ADMIRAL BYRD'S FLAGSHIP, ANTARCTICA, Feb. 7 (Delayed)—(Via Mackay Radio)—(AP)—The flagship of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition sailed from the Bay of Whales yesterday bound for New Zealand where she will be laid up for a year.

The flagship will return in December or January to take on the winter party. The vessel will remain at Port Chalmers or Dunedin, N. Z., until that time.

Several members of the crew remained behind to aid in moving stores from the unloading docks on the bay to the permanent camp. They will go north when the Bear of Oakland, supply ship, sails.

After days of pleasant weather, conditions have turned bitter. Snow has been falling two days, backed by a strong southwesterly wind. Three calves born on the voyage from New Zealand were slung over the side of the flagship in a crate and placed on land for the first time in their lives. They were started toward Little America.

New Deal Backing Child Labor Law In Massachusetts

Big Battle on Amendment Breaks at Legislative Committee Hearing

Whether children sit at factory benches or at school desks, whether they walk on machine-quaking floors or on green grass—this was the real issue behind the battle that opened today before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law, which heard the proponents and opponents of the child labor amendment in one of the high-voltage hearings of the session.

Every possible chair was requisitioned and jammed into every available spot, as the largest crowd to attend any legislative hearing turned out today. Immediately the whole question was given a national implication by a telegram received by Committeeman Senator Joseph Finnegan, expressing the earnest hope of the Democratic National Committee that Massachusetts would be the twenty-first state to ratify the amendment and thus make permanent the gains under the NRA.

From the start it was clear that more famous names would be brought into this contest than probably any other at the State House this session. The opposition of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Mr. Alfred E. Smith and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler was early cited.

But against these names were placed those of President Roosevelt, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and other Administration officials, with the result that the promotion of ratification took on the appearance of an Administration policy and involved loyalty to the New Deal. The opponents became immediately identified as cold logicians or followers of archaic economic and social precepts, and the proponents as men imbued with the ideals of social service.

All indications are that the child labor amendment controversies will be settled during this session after 10 years of struggle. Both factions have mobilized all their forces, with the proponents displaying more support than ever before.

A bill for ratification was submitted by the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor at the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion. Back of them the proponents have a tremendous impetus derived from the fact 14 states in the last year have ratified the amendment.

On the other hand Mr. Herbert Parker has submitted a resolution proposing that the amendment be no longer considered as pending.

The legislatures are "on the spot" and indications of the happy escape some of them are considering are visible in the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Finnegan that the issue might be thrown over to the people.

Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of

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Bid Rackets Charged in Washington

Legionnaires Accused Before Grand Jury of 'Inside Track'

Roosevelt Demands Data on Woodring

Aviation and Post Office Building Contracts Also Investigated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—In a dozen different sectors, the Administration's war on graft was being waged with greater speed and determination today.

Most spectacular developments were the revelations of skullduggery in awarding of the War Department's $10,000,000 motorization contracts, which showed at least two lawyer-leaders of the American Legion representing themselves as having an inside track with Mr. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, in the juggling and award of these orders.

Most fundamental developments centered on the sweeping search into CWA and PWA activities, to discover and stamp out graft and political racketeering. Grand jury investigations in at least nine states and the District of Columbia are ready.

And, in addition, the wandering ray of truth—this time in partisan hands—dug still deeper into the recesses of armaments manufacture, and the manipulation of air mail contracts.

Never in American history have so many different investigations into sheer money-grafting, abuse of political patronage, and armament production, gone on at the same time. It is part of the general drive to clean up and keep clean the New Deal, to maintain the Roosevelt revolution on as nonpartisan a basis as possible, and to expedite and certify recovery on the indispensable foundation of old-fashioned honesty.

Told to Grand Jury

The investigations can be segregated into four main fronts:

Take first the $10,000,000 army-contract scandal. A federal grand jury in the District of Columbia heard evidence from Brig.-Gen. George E. Leach, and three automotive representatives, Messrs. A. H. Ferrandon of Chrysler, George Reynolds of General Motors and the Marmon-Harrington Company, and R. C. Remick, a lobbyist with unstated connections. Tomorrow prominent Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo automotive officials are to be called. Evidence was taken in secret, but it is known to point directly and unmistakeably toward irregular and illegal letting of contracts—the old story in federal or municipal graft.

Two highly-placed leaders in the American Legion, one of whom has been National Commamnder, and the other, known as the "King-Maker" who has been political dictator within the Legion, are declared to have approached big automotive companies, claimed they had an inside track with Mr. Harry H. Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War, and could deliver any sort of contract by juggling specifications.

The opening stakes were $10,000,000 with promise of considerably more, particularly in the aviation field. Contracts were actually let on a number of orders. Dodge was low bidder on an order for 2519 1½-ton light trucks. A formal complaint against this award has been filed by the Ford Company with Controller-General J. R. McCarl. The charge is that Ford's bid, though higher f. o. b. a single point, was lower for delivery at destination, and that in practice Ford, through his scattered assembly plants, could put the trucks in Government hands cheaper than his competitors. But the War Department refused to accept his bid, and awarded the contract solely on f. o. b. figures.

Then the Dodge corporation got a contract for 750 four-wheel drive trucks—a line they did not produce. This award seems to be a bone of contention in automotive circles. Chevrolet secured an award of 1400 light "scout" cars.

"They Could Deliver"

In the midst of this scramble for orders the two Legionnaire-lobbyists, trading on their close relations with Assistant Secretary Woodring, were going from firm to firm offering to represent them in Washington and promising to fix contracts and specifications to taste.

According to one automotive official, who cannot be quoted, the lobbyists "certainly could deliver the goods."

But several companies which had been approached, protested to the White House. The Marmon-Harrington Company of Indianapolis, anxious to get a truck contract but unwilling to pay a lobbyist $50,000 for it, took their complaint direct to the President. He ordered the Department of Justice investigation, which is now before the Federal Grand Jury, and has only begun its revelations of corruption.

Three chief effects are now being watched:

1. Whether Assistant Secretary Woodring, who was formerly Gover-

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Idle Machines Drive Army Of City Workers to Farms For Peace and Sustenance

Part-Farm-Part-Factory Series
Third of 12 Articles

By Henry Edison Williams

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Retreating before the city's idle machines, an army of perhaps 3,000,000 poured out upon United States farmlands in the past four years seeking sanctuary from hunger. In this move something like 200,000 abandoned farms have been reclaimed. Resulting from this hegira, waymarks and warning signs now stand at city-country cross-roads to furnish material for deep study by those planning the next offensive against uneconomic mechanical forces.

That the land shall play a great part in the aggressive campaign of planned recovery is the obvious intention of the Roosevelt Administration planners. But, lest a too-sanguine advance on America's broad acres prove disastrous to the broader carrying out of the campaign, caution is advocated, tentative forays are proposed, much preparation advised, and a calm and studied advance urged.

Such an advance is now going forward under the Administration's subsistence farm plan in the National Recovery Act, which, with a $25,000,000 fund to launch the enterprise, aims eventually toward the establishment of numerous rural-industrial communities, the working inhabitants of which shall supplement subsistence labor on the land with modestly paid work in the factory, and the general encouragement of the suburban part-farm part-factory idea.

This adventure in a well-balanced manner of living under a new set of conditions, should not be confused with the purely agricultural trends of the past, or with the numerous shifts in population. These, however, have their value in pointing the way.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized, for instance, that the so-called "back-to-the-land" movement alone is, by and large, not the panacea for the city hungry which many deluded theorists have claimed. Despite the siren-like songs of rural real estate dealers, with their rhymes of "babbling brooks" and "sylvan nooks" and "fields in June" and "harvest moon," farming is a stern and highly specialized business, demanding knowledge, experience, skill, application and a sinking fund. Suitable land is capable of yielding rich returns in produce if properly managed, but there is no guarantee that the produce will, in turn, yield a living wage.

Nevertheless, America is witnessing a rather puzzling phenomenon in the city-country cross-migration. While the farmer who farms for profit is making no money and is looking toward other lines of endeavor with the hope of making a profitable change in vocations, the adepts of other occupations are eyeing the farm and wondering if, after all, the land is not the thing.

It has taken 100 years for the pendulum to swing from the land to the city and back to the land again. During this period great changes have taken place that now promise

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Income Tax Cut For Middle Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—The House Ways and Means Committee, which has already voted to shift the burden of the income tax in the new tax bill off a little from the backs of the wage earner, decided on further changes today to bring relief to the moderate income group.

By making slight changes in brackets between $8000 and $25,000 they promise a lessening of the new burden on this group which will still pay more under the proposed bill than they do under present law, but will no longer put the highest increases on them.

The loss of anticipated revenue from the middle group will be compensated by further increase above the $25,000 income category. Relief for the wage earner is in the form of a 10 per cent deduction for earned income up to $8000.

Few Boise, Idaho, Pupils Knew the Lord's Prayer

BOISE, Feb. 7 (AP)—When Boise high school students were asked to repeat the Lord's Prayer, many led off with "Now I lay me down to sleep." A questionnaire circulated by Mr. W. D. Vincent, superintendent of schools, showed only 15 per cent of the students knew the prayer.

In Coming Monitors

Lincoln

Appraised by Ingersoll

SOME time after the Great Emancipator passed into history, Allen Thorndike Rice collected and edited "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln, by Distinguished Men of His Time." Extracts from the little-known, but superlatively beautiful, word picture by Colonel Ingersoll will be published on the Home Forum page on Monday, Feb. 12.

Keeping Up With the Inventors

is a new daily feature which will make its bow to Monitor readers on Monday. Look for dripless pinchers, automatic electrical accompanists, safety hairpins, automatic toothpaste tubes, etc.

Roosevelt Begins to See That Getting Into a Hole Is Easier Than Getting Out

Uproar Over Proposal to Taper Off CWA Work Constitutes One of the Gravest Problems President Faces and Opposition Grows

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Not in the whole history-packed life of the Roosevelt Administration has such a sullen ground-swell of opposition been wrought up as in the proposal for gradual demobilization of CWA relief work, according to original plans. And this ground-swell of opposition raises in vivid form one of the most vital questions confronting Mr. Roosevelt and his economic policies—perhaps the most vital question, say critics of the New Deal.

This question simply is, can the Roosevelt expenditures be abandoned, once they have begun? The proposed CWA demobilization is the first time that an attempt has been made to taper off one of the ambitious Roosevelt social experiments, and the result is a storm of protest.

Washington observers are watching the fight in Congress with deepest interest. From the outset, critics have forecast that Mr. Roosevelt would have easy going so long as he spent money but that it would be another story when the time came to put on the brakes. This view cannot wholly be put aside as partisan, for it has been shared by many sober British and other European observers. Now comes the CWA demobilization. This specific instance may not be the final word in the matter, but it is interesting enough as a test case to make the present debate in Congress, accompanied by cries of protest from all over the United States, of great significance.

Has Done Great Job

The Civil Works Administration has done one of the most remarkable jobs in history. Almost overnight it has taken idle men and women, estimated to number around 4,000,000, off the streets, and given them work during the worst winter of one of the worst economic slumps on record.

This job has been done with a minimum of graft. Although cries of corruption have appeared, and undoubtedly represent some serious offenses, the record seems to be remarkably clean, in view of the sketchy way the whole vast financial structure was improvised overnight. The mere expenditure of sums vast enough to accomplish this result quickly is a remarkable achievement. About $70,000,000 weekly is being spent in federal works just at present.

But now comes the effort to demobilize this huge machine, and it is the getting out which presents the difficulty. Philosophers have pointed out that beginning the task is one thing, ending it another. Critics of the Roosevelt Administration's far-flung and radical policies have not been behind in declaring that spending billions of dollars and winning national popularity is an easy matter until the time came to put on the brakes. But after that—what?

Not for Permanence

Mr. Roosevelt has always meant the CWA to be temporary. When he made his first announcement early in November he specifically stated that it was designed to carry the country over the winter. Since then, in a press conference he has repeated the intention to "taper off" relief work with returning spring.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has said the work should be tapered off to dislodge people who can get work elsewhere with returning warm weather. Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, takes the same view. But now, with the first effort to "taper off" indicated in the presidential message accompanying appropriation bills, come protests from all over the country, and threatened revolt in Congress.

The House passed the $950,000,000 CWA emergency relief bill as the President wanted it by use of a drastic gag rule. In theory, the money is to be divided, $450,000,000 to carry civil works into May and $500,000,000 for relief for the rest of the fiscal year, and next. There was a big undercover drive to have the amount raised.

Now Revived in Senate

Now the same fight is revived in the Senate, with more vigor. Senator Robert M. LaFollette (R.) of Wisconsin, and Senator Bronson Cutting (R.) of New Mexico, want to increase the appropriation to $2,500,000,000, of which $500,000,000 would be for relief and the balance for civil works. Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York, may support them.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, says the House bill will stand as voted. Still others like Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado, are willing to let the present bill go through, but want a second bill greatly increasing relief money.

This is the situation today as Mr. Roosevelt gives the first touch to the financial brakes. Will the brakes hold? To prevent a skid, the White House may apply pressure only gradually. That was the word from the Executive Mansion today. Some relief work, it was stated, will certainly continue after May 1, and the whole situation will be kept flexible.

On the other hand, the Jeremiahs of Republican opposition are going about dolefully declaring there are no brakes at all! Mr. Roosevelt has promised a balanced budget in 1936 . . . can he really do it? they ask.

"We are creating a whole series of vested interests that cannot be subsidized indefinitely," declared Mr. Ogden Mills recently, "but who may become politically powerful."

Still Holding Up Traffic

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Trial Within Trial Involves Validity Of Bank Indictments

At a "trial within a trial" in Federal District Court today, defense attorneys for Daniel C. Mulloney, indicted president of the closed Federal National Bank, attempted to widen a legal loophole through which Mr. Mulloney could escape prosecution in at least two of the government indictments against him.

The court is hearing Mr. Mulloney's two pleas in abatement which seek to quash indictments against him, charging misapplication of moneys of the bank. In a highly technical and unusual legal move, the defendant contested the validity of the indictments on the grounds that Mr. Irving G. McCann, special assistant attorney-general investigating the affairs of the closed bank and its several affiliates, acted indiscriminately in bringing about the indictments returned by the federal grand jury last summer.

The case is said to be the first of its kind in this part of the country because the jury is sitting to hear the abatement pleas which are usually determined by a single justice. If the jury rules against the pleas an actual court trial will be held. If it supports the pleas the indictments in question against Mr. Mulloney will be quashed.

Judge John A. Peters has been called from Maine to preside over the "case." Today Mr. McCann, prosecuting for the Government, scored a point when Judge Peters ruled that all testimony be confined to the alleged indiscriminate acts of Mr. McCann rather than to any question as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

Texas Dormitory Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—Construction of a four-story dormitory, housing 124 students, at the North Texas Agricultural College at Arlington, is assured by the loan of $103,500 granted by the Federal Government for that purpose. Thirty per cent of the loan is to cover the cost of labor and materials, being secured by 4 per cent revenue bonds. Work is to start shortly, and it is assumed the structure will be completed within six months.

Bartlett's Leaving Viewed as Sign Of Further CWA Work

No one could be blamed for taking a vacation in Florida at this time of year. And Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the state civil works board, who, with Mrs. Bartlett, stepped on a Florida-bound train this morning, probably deserved the rest.

But Mr. Bartlett is to be gone for two weeks—and the CWA program is officially scheduled to end on Feb. 15, just one week from tomorrow.

The conclusion here is that the Massachusetts administrator has reasonable assurance that the CWA dollars will continue to flow on, for a while at least, beyond the scheduled end. Mr. Bartlett has been in close touch, not only with operations in the State, but with negotiations in Washington for more money with which to extend the work.

Apparently he is confident that the money will be appropriated and that the 140,000 or so people working on CWA projects in Massachusetts will be kept from need a little while longer.

Officials of the state administration conferred yesterday. With continuation of the program in view, they probably considered plans for further coördination so that the local machinery would be ready to carry on.

Meanwhile, a grand jury today heard evidence of alleged irregularities in CWA activities throughout the State. Mrs. Isabelle Kedian of Brighton, who says she paid part of her first week's salary on a CWA job to someone for putting her on the pay roll, was scheduled to tell her story. Other cases involving forged work slips, illegal use of franked envelopes, and charges of other minor infractions also are listed to be brought before the jury by the United States Attorney's office. Prominent state and city politicians are said to be involved in the forgery of the work slips.

Boston Art Notes

Copley Society

Pictures by Miss Ella Munsterberg are on view at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. The artist is well known in this city as painter, teacher and lecturer.

The exhibition includes oils and water colors. Of the former there are but a few examples, one, "On the Verandah," is especially impressive for the tranquil domestic atmosphere. Miss Munsterberg has let the subject take its course without subordinating it to technical exigency or schematic arrangement.

Some pencil drawings reveal an unerring eye, the capacity for discerning the salient line, the telling mass.

Aquarelles preponderate. The artist resorts to variations in method—or is there an evolution of style? Occasionally she indicates detail with precision and definite contour, while at other times she works with free brush. Scenes there are of Germany, Switzerland, Italy.

To our taste were some water colors done at sea, "Rather Rough" and "Smooth Sea." Miss Munsterberg finds the more characteristic qualities of the medium, and works a general pattern with a fluid brush. Her surfaces are luminous. The atmosphere is rendered so catchingly that the onlooker feels part of the scene.

Independent Artists

The exhibition of The Boston Society of Independent Artists is on view at The Barn, 40 Joy Street. Activities had paused because of financial difficulties; happily the exhibition has been revived. It is one of the few opportunities we have to gain a cross section of art production in this town. The democratic policy of invitation and arrangement recommends the exposition, not to mention the character of the exhibits themselves. In these days of CWA we are eager to know the talents of non-exhibiting artists who apply for government posts. Here is our chance to see and judge. Next week, the exhibition will be commented upon for its intrinsic qualities. D. A.

Roosevelt Restores Farm Vocational Cut

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday restored by executive order the 25 per cent curtailment of the agriculture department's vocational extension operations imposed last summer.

About $3,000,000 a year was estimated as the cost to the Government. The order means that 25 per cent more funds will be made available immediately for coöperative vocational education and rehabilitation work, payments for agricultural experiment stations, coöperative agricultural extension work and endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Grazing Prohibited

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed an executive order withdrawing more than 1,000,000 acres of public domain from grazing.

Hultman Seeks Life Tenure For Office He Holds

Boston Police Commissioner Appears Before Legislative Committee

Everytime Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner of Boston, appears at a legislative hearing the fur flies.

Today the commissioner appeared before the Committee on Civil Service asking for plenty of opposition, for he was requesting politicians to divorce his position from politics by giving him a life tenure of office.

He found a definite cleavage with the politicians hotly contesting the measure and the students of crime and its remedies loudly acclaiming it as one of the most important steps in the perfection of enforcement agencies.

Prof. Frederick L. Anderson, of Newton, told the committee that Massachusetts, confronted as it is by an invisible government of the underworld, was at a crisis, which made it necessary to give the commanding officers of the police complete freedom from the encumberances of political control.

Commissioner Hultman, apparently impervious to blistering verbal attack on his honesty and competency, calmly argued for the bills, declaring that the Wickersham Report and other qualified authorities had stressed the necessity of making the police heads permanent fixtures.

Among the most important defenders of the bills was Attorney General Joseph E. Warner, who said a long tenure of office was one of the most essential reforms, if Massachusetts was to combat successfully the growing depredations of the criminals.

Among other supporters of the tenure of office bills were the Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher, pastor of the Tremont Temple Baptist Church; Chief H. Allen Rutherford of Brookline, Mr. Edward Brooks of the Massachusetts Civil Service Association, and Miss Marion Nichols.

The opposition for the most part contented itself with efforts to discredit Commissioner Hultman's administration, accusing him of being run by politicians though he had obviously come to the State House to run from them.

Former Representative James S. Coffey of Boston inadvertently got himself into a trap by charging wholesale extortion and then not giving the evidence. This is an ambuscade that lurks for every incautious witness and the committeemen harry the unfortunate accuser, who invariably fails to produce the proof.

Mr. Coffey said Commissioner Hultman was run by politics despite his obvious desire to run from politics. He specifically charged that gangsters pay tribute to the police and that police are paid $100 to drop drunken driving cases. Mr. Coffey referred the committeemen to the report of the crime commission.

Finally cornered, Mr. Coffey said a gangster named Lombardie was collecting tribute and splitting with the police. This charge was taken good naturedly all the way round.

The tenure of office bills would permit the Boston police commissioner to serve for life so long as his actions could not be impeached by a properly constituted court of law.

British Housing Plan Eases Rent Problem

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

APARTMENTS at rentals of 7 shillings a week are the main feature of a housing scheme recently passed by the Wandsworth Borough Council here. At this rental, which includes taxes, two rooms and a kitchen are provided.

Flats with three rooms and a kitchen will cost 8 shillings a week.

It is expected that these rentals will considerably ease the position of workers in the district.

Program of Negro Farms is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 7—What is believed to be the first suggestion made to federal officials for a homestead project for Negroes in northern states has been recommended to the subsistence homestead division of the Department of the Interior by Dr. J. G. Lipman, director of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station.

Dr. Lipman's plan is for the establishment of an experimental part-time farming settlement for 50 families of Negroes at Shell Pile, Cumberland County, and its objectives are to improve social, housing and economic conditions for the New Jersey Negro.

The project calls for the spending of between $2000 and $2500 for each family, the money to be used in purchasing a small plot of land and in building a modest home. Character, thrift and social-mindedness would be considered in choosing the settlers, and each family would be expected to help finance the cost of the homestead.

Cost of Judiciary In Massachusetts Is Only Guesswork

That it is impossible to ascertain within $1,000,000 the annual cost of the judicial system of Massachusetts was the startling assertion made before the legislative committee on state administration today.

At a hearing on a petition of the committee on judicial procedure of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, Prof. W. Arnold Hosmer of the Harvard business school and Prof. Philip Cabot, head of the public utility management department of the Harvard business school, urged passage of a bill providing for the gathering of accurate details regarding the cost of judicial procedure in the Massachusetts courts.

Professor Cabot told the committee that some months ago the chamber undertook an investigation of the cost of the courts. Professor Hosmer, an authority on accounting, was asked to examine the public records and report to the committee. Professor Hosmer guessed the cost of all courts to be about $9,200,000. He said there is no way to tell how correct this estimate is.

"I came to the State House," Professor Cabot said, "with the intention of getting the information within a couple of hours, but after three months of intensive investigation I was unable to come within a million dollars of the correct cost of our judicial system."

Seven Kentuckians Face Lynching Charge

HAZARD, Ky., Feb. 7 (AP)—An indictment charging seven men with participating in the lynching of Rex Scott on the night of Jan. 24 was returned today by the special grand jury investigating the case. Warrants for their arrest were immediately placed in the hands of the sheriff.

Scott, a Negro, who was being held in Perry County jail charged with slugging Alexander Johnson, a miner, was taken from the jail by a mob of 130 men, carried 15 miles south of Hazard, and hanged.

No Moon, No February, Is Indian Version Of Pranky Month and 'Void' Eclipse

The world is being tricked this year by prank-loving Old Man February.

Not content with short-changing us on the number of days, he also plans to deprive us of a full moon. Of course, there's some consolation to be had in the promise of Orion, our most brilliant constellation, to buckle on his belt and stride into the southern sky. He still carries an upraised club in his left hand and a lion skin over the right arm, protecting himself from attack by Taurus, the angry bull, which, according to mythology, is attacking him from the west.

Then February tells us though he's planning a total eclipse treat for the Wild Man of Borneo, it's actually going to end before it begins.

He's having a lot of fun this fellow February is. "I'm tired of my reputation for sending rain while people sing about 'January brings the snow, makes our feet and fingers glow.'" By way of emphasis he blew an icy blast our way, laughed as the furnace vainly tried to send a whisp of steam radiatorward, and then crept down behind our backs in our easy chairs.

Chuckling while we roasted first one side and then the other before the fireplace, he whistled the solutions to his crude jokes. It seems the path of totality has been moved this time to the Pacific Ocean. It starts in Oceana near Borneo on Feb. 14, sweeps eastward across the international date line and into west longitude to finish up in Alaska Feb. 13, the day before it began. Primitive peoples are not worried though; they just ignore the date line and enjoy the eclipse. March, we learned, is to bring us two full moons, one on the first and another on the thirty-first.

Then slowly the figure of a tall, slim Narragansett Indian entered our little scene. "How," he said, "maybe you fool white man, but Indian—no. My people count months by moons. No full moon—no February."

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Mussolini Marshals His Forces For Italy's Greatest Conflict To Get Share of World Trade

Battles of the Lira and of Grain Have Been Fought, but Something Has Got to Be Done About Marketing Nation's Products

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME—The policy pursued and the work accomplished by the Fascist Government in both the financial and economic fields during the past year enables a forecast of probable developments in Italy in 1934.

While the chief exponents of the capitalist system in its latest phases have pinned their faith to reflation, Italy has steadily pursued a policy of prudent deflation. First and foremost the object of this policy has been to safeguard the stability of the lira as a gold standard currency, and in this field the record of 1933 is one of complete success.

The lira has weathered all storms. Thanks to the policy tenaciously pursued by the Bank of Issue it is solidly linked to gold and enjoys an ample metallic cover. At the same time the credit policies of the Government and of the Bank of Issue, while eschewing all forms of inflation, have steadily lowered the cost of money, and the bank rate, for the first time in Italian financial history, now stands at 3 per cent. There need be no hesitation in forecasting that the money and credit policies of 1933 will be steadfastly adhered to in 1934.

In the field of government finance deflation is beset with almost insuperable difficulties in a country of growing population, in a stage of economic expansion, and more especially in times of depression. But here again all that was possible was achieved.

Danger Is Past

The deflation of business enterprise is well-nigh completed, and in this field the task of 1934 will be to complete the process of liquidation and reconstruction now well under way.

The danger that injury to large general interests might result from ruthless surgical treatment of some pathological cases of what Premier Benito Mussolini described as "super - capitalism," has been avoided by the intervention of the state to the extent necessary to allow of liquidation rather than bankruptcy, and, in the case of concerns engaged in fundamentally sound productive enterprise, of reconstruction on lines consonant with changed conditions.

Last year several measures were taken to insure the financing of production and to afford protection to national savings. The first results secured, the confidence shown by the public in the financing institutions set up under government control, the facility with which the market absorbs the debentures they issue, and the success attending the steps so far taken justify the forecast that 1934 will see great progress made in winding up the liquidating section of the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction. The results of the action already taken in this direction are indeed reflected in the growing strength of the Bank of Issue.

Diversified Economy

As the Duce said, Italy plans to remain a country of diversified economy, with a strong agriculture, a sound industrial system based mainly on small and medium-sized enterprise, a banking system alien to speculative activities and a commercial system designed to fulfill its proper function of swift and economical go-between, bringing the products of farm and factory to the ultimate consumer.

So much for the home situation.

But Italian agriculture and industry are largely producers of quality goods for export, while they import staple raw materials—cotton, wool, coal, mineral oils, woodpulp, rubber, etc.—and the economic sector in which the greatest effort will have to be made in 1934 is that of international trade. Here Italy has been marking time when she has not lost ground in the last half of 1933.

After bringing to a successful issue the battle of the lira and the battle of grain, Italy is thus preparing in 1934 to fight the arduous battle of trade competition, relying for success primarily on the elimination of waste and on the close coordination, and collaboration of all the forces of production, backed by the confidence and financial support of her thrifty, hard-working and frugal population, a support secured thanks to a sound, stable currency which insures the country's independence.

Selling Drive Starts On Air-Conditioners

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Air-conditioning apparatus features the Third International Heating and Ventilating Exposition now on at the Grand Central Palace and continuing through Friday of this week.

The consensus among leaders of the exposition is that this new development in the home and office building will before long take first rank in the building industry and that the installation of "refrigerated air" will become a common practice.

Technically, the units made by reputable companies have now passed the experimental stage, but sales have been so small that the producing cost, added to the cost of development, has been too high to make for a market. It has been decided therefore to launch a campaign to popularize air-conditioning, and leading companies expec to lower their prices substantially below the present range of from $300 to $400 for a single room air cooler in anticipation of increased demand.

Temperance Leader Favors Federal Liquor Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7—Speaking before a temperance gathering at Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church here, Miss Norma C. Brown, president of the Flying Squadron Foundation, advocated control of liquor by Congress, instead of the present method of control by individual states.

Miss Brown spoke in favor of another constitutional amendment which would vest in Congress the authority to regulate the liquor traffic, leaving to that body the details and means by which such regulations should be accomplished. Only by this means, Miss Brown said, can the will of the people in regard to this question find prompt and fair expression.

New Deal Needs Lawyers With Vision, Dean Holds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—An acute shortage of lawyers who are sufficiently alert to social and economic changes to cope with problems of the New Deal was revealed by Dean Young B. Smith, of the Columbia University School of Law, in his annual report, made public today.

The Government needs many more lawyers who can envisage the social problems involved in the coming years and the manner in which law may be used serviceably in their solution, the Dean declares.

It Isn't the Clothes—It's the Way You Wear 'Em

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Youngsters Take Part in Style Show

Children Under 15 Have Their Own Fashion Show Each Year at Miami Biltmore Hotel and Are As Proud to Show Their Wares As Their Elders.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Florida winter fashions set the pace for styles throughout the North next summer, so fashion shows are of prime interest at this smart resort.

So amusing are the unconscious graces of the kiddies that their show always attracts a large group of spectators. Proceeds go to charity funds for less fortunate children.

At the left in the picture is two-year-old Jimmie Pergola, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Pergola of New York, in white linen and scarlet beret topped with a pompon. The two equipped for a brisk canter in the park are Jimmy Pidgeon, son of Mr. and Mrs. Marcel A. Gotschi of Coral Gables, Fla., and Joan Cowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Cowen of East Orange, N. J.

Russia, China, U. S., Arm for War, Says Japanese General

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Japan's neighbors, America, Russia and China, "knowing Japan is likely to be confronted with various international difficulties in November, 1935, are steadily preparing for war," was the statement attributed today to Maj.-Gen. Eiki Tojo, chief of the war office's military investigation bureau.

The General was so quoted in an interview which appeared in the newspaper Yorozu. General Tojo's bureau is in charge of the war office press contacts.

"Japan's desire for expansion on the eastern Asiatic continent, manifested in the Manchurian policy, has been its unalterable policy since its foundation," the General was quoted as saying.

"Japan should maintain strong pressure on the continent. Only thus can she keep at bay the Soviets' attempts to advance into the Orient. . . . Japan's choice is whether she will be permanently shut up in these small islands or take the road to promising development. We must work out our program without giving other nations a chance to thwart us."

Illinois Governor Asks Citizens to Honor Lincoln

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7—Lincoln Anniversary Day, commemorating the 125th birthday of Abraham Lincoln, has been proclaimed for Illinois by Gov. Henry Horner.

In his proclamation, Governor Horner, who is a noted collector of Lincoln relics, urged all citizens and civic and other organizations and the schools to observe the day by "devoting some portion thereof to the study of the life of Abraham Lincoln."

Toronto Trebles Tonnage Of Water-Borne Cargo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The total water-borne cargo tonnage of Toronto harbor has been practically trebled in the past four years, according to the recent statement of the Harbor Commission. During 1933, the total tonnage was 2,449,140 tons, an increase of 228,695 over 1932. In 1929 the tonnage was 869,659, in 1930, 1,292,864; in 1931, 2,122,066, and in 1932, 2,270,445.

This increase in water-borne trade is attributed to the opening of the Welland Ship Canal in 1931, the statement continued. The construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway will remove the last barrier connecting the Great Lakes with the sea, and Toronto harbor will become an ocean port.

During 1933, 31 ocean freighters came directly to Toronto with cargoes totaling 26,286 tons.

In 1927 coal shipments by water totaled 136,246 tons, and in 1933 the total was 1,328,286 tons. Coal of Empire origin totaled 293,486 tons in 1933, as compared with 30,201 tons in 1927.

Crude Pottery Found in Pennsylvania Tells of Race of Thousands of Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Feb. 7—A find which promises to give first knowledge of the prehistoric race that inhabited the Susquehanna Valley thousands of years ago has been unearthed on an up-State farm by archæologists of the Pennsylvania State Historical Commission. The discovery, kept secret since last November, was disclosed this week by Dr. Donald A. Cadzow, State archæologist, who had charge of the excavations prior to the construction of the Safe Harbor dam on the Susquehanna River, south of this city. It was announced that excavations on the new find will be started in the spring.

The deposit, which is believed to contain remains of a race that possibly dates back to the pre-glacial period, more than 10,000 years ago, was found while diggers working under Mr. Ellsworth C. Cowles, archæologist for the Tioga Point Museum, were excavating the site of an Indian fort at Athens, Bradford County, near the New York State line, where the first white man is believed to have set foot in Pennsylvania.

One day when it was too stormy to work at the exposed site of the fort, an amateur archæologist was poking in a hole on the bank of the Chemung River, a tributary of the east branch of the Susquehanna, from which the farmer who owned the land was taking sand for a road. Fifteen feet beneath the surface he discovered a layer of dark soil, about five inches in thickness, and found in it a piece of crude pottery. He reported the find to his superiors, who notified Dr. Cadzow.

The doctor said the pottery shards were thick and crude, indicating that they were the work of a race very much more ancient than the Indians. The traces of Indian life nearby, believed to date back to the tenth century, were just below the surface.

Open-Air Meeting Of Georgia Masons For Bicentennial

Solomon's Lodge to Observe Founding by Oglethorpe Feb. 17 to 21

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 7—Solomon's Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, is planning observance of its 200th anniversary Feb. 17 to 21. The lodge is the oldest in Georgia, having a clear record of its existence from the days of Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, who founded the colony of Georgia in 1733. It is claimed that he founded Solomon's Lodge No. 1 Feb. 10, 1734, and that he was its first Worshipful Master.

Mr. William B. Clarke, Past Grand Master of Georgia, who gave up much time in searching the records, says that Savannah Lodge, organized in 1734, eventually became Solomon's Lodge. It was not until 1735 that the lodge was chartered as Solomon's by the Grand Lodge of England. The lodge had among its early members such distinguished colonists as John Berrien, Oliver Bowen, Samuel Elbert, Thomas Gibbons, James, John and Joseph Habersham, John Houston, Noble Jones, George Walton and Josiah Tattnall.

It is lodge tradition that George Washington, visiting Savannah while President of the United States, attended a ball in his honor and sat in the chair of the Worshipful Master which had been loaned with others for the occasion. These officers' chairs are still retained by the lodge and are highly valued. George Washington was officially welcomed to the State by the lodge officers.

One of the priceless relics of the lodge is a Bible which tradition says was presented by General Oglethorpe. It is known in lodge annals as the "Oglethorpe Bible." It is shown by affidavits of older members of the lodge that at one time there were inscriptions on this valuable book to prove conclusively that it came from General Oglethorpe.

The appearance of these writings is explained in an unusual way. In 1881 a Southern Exposition was staged in Atlanta and Solomon's Lodge was persuaded to send as a part of the Savannah exhibit its Oglethorpe Bible. When the Bible left Savannah and for a considerable portion of the time that it was on exhibition it lay on the fly leaf the autograph of General Oglethorpe and the date of presentation. There was in the handwriting of General Oglethorpe a short sentence of presentation and his signature.

When the Bible was returned, after the close of the exposition, this dedicatory sentence and the autograph of the founder of Georgia had been mysteriously cut away. The mutilated Bible is now very carefully guarded.

There is a tradition that General Oglethorpe held the first Masonic meeting in the colony of Georgia in the open air at Sunbury adjacent to Savannah. The work was carried on under an oak tree and Solomon's Lodge now owns a gavel presented to it in 1859 which, it is said, was made from this historic oak.

Because of the early associations with Sunbury, the lodge is to hold its initial service of the anniversary in the open air at Sunbury near Midway.

Description Enough For British Postman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bath, Eng.

POSTAL authorities here are believed to have established something like a record.

They have recently delivered a letter bearing the address: "To the driver of a cab outside the North Door of the Abbey, Bath, who on January the First wore a white chrysanthemum in his coat."

Russia and Hungary Resuming Relations After Long Rupture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, Feb. 7—Agreement between the Hungarian and Russian Governments for resumption of commercial and diplomatic relations is officially announced here.

The Bolshevik revolution here immediately after the World War, followed by a short but brutal communistic dictatorship ending in the Roumanian occupation of Budapest and almost the whole of Hungary, created such profound and bitter antipathy between Hungarians and Communists that even discussion of recognition of the Soviets was taboo.

Now, however, fear of Communism is waning. Pacts signed between the Soviet and their bourgeois neighbors have created a striking change in feelings here. Practically the whole press, from the Socialists on the left and Government leaders on the right, enthusiastically applauds the improvement of Hungary's international position as a result of the agreement negotiated by Hungarian and Russian representatives in Rome.

This pact may also influence Bulgaria to come to an understanding with the Soviets, especially as Sofia's position has been weakened by the recent conclusion of the Balkan Pact.

Stocks Booming

BUDAPEST, Feb. 7 (AP)—Stocks were buoyant on the Budapest exchange today on news of resumption of diplomatic relations between Hungary and Soviet Russia. Press comments were favorable.

The United States' example, it was learned, played an important rôle in the move.

British Expected Rothermere Turn To Fascist Cause

Sir Oswald Mosley's Drive Begins to Show Effect

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Fascist movement in Britain has recently secured a notable accession to its ranks in the person of Viscount Rothermere, chief operator of a chain of widely circulating British newspapers.

Lord Rothermere has long been sympathetic alike to Fascism in Italy and to National Socialism in Germany. He came out Jan. 15 in the Daily Mail, his leading publication, with a positive appeal to the youth of Britain to join the British Union of Fascists.

Lord Rothermere holds that the time has come for modernization of British political methods upon lines adopted in Italy and Germany.

A crusading impetus, he declares, has developed in British politics in favor of action as opposed to drift. This impetus he finds already so potent that 500 Fascist meetings are being held each week, and British youth is flocking to the banners of Sir Oswald Mosley, in numbers constituting "the largest active membership in the country."

The Fascist activities to which Lord Rothermere refers have not been without effect upon Labor and National Government electioneering campaigns already in progress throughout Britain.

The Labor campaign is largely in the hands of such Left Wing Socialists as Sir Stafford Cripps, who is endeavoring to outbid Sir Oswald by advocating dictatorial powers for Socialism, once it secures a majority at the polls. In that of the National Government, Mr. Stanley Baldwin and other Cabinet Ministers are claiming that the times are still too critical to admit of political experiments whether emanating from the Left or from the Right.

Willingham Declines to Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Giving as his reason an opinion that he "would probably be defeated," Dr. Henry J. Willingham, president of the Florence State Teachers College, has declined to run for Governor of Alabama. He had been regarded as a strong figure in the field of potential candidates.

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New ROYAL Portable TYPEWRITER $27.50
FREE! 5 LESSONS with each TYPEWRITER
Full sized standard 4-row keyboard—capitals and small letters. Guaranteed by Royal Typewriter Co. and Raphaels, the largest typewriter house in New England.
All machines shown in the ROYAL TYPEWRITER Advertisement in today's magazine section are handled by us. Terms $1.00 weekly.
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Counter and Table Service
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"Belle-sharmeer" strengthens your stocking wardrobe with
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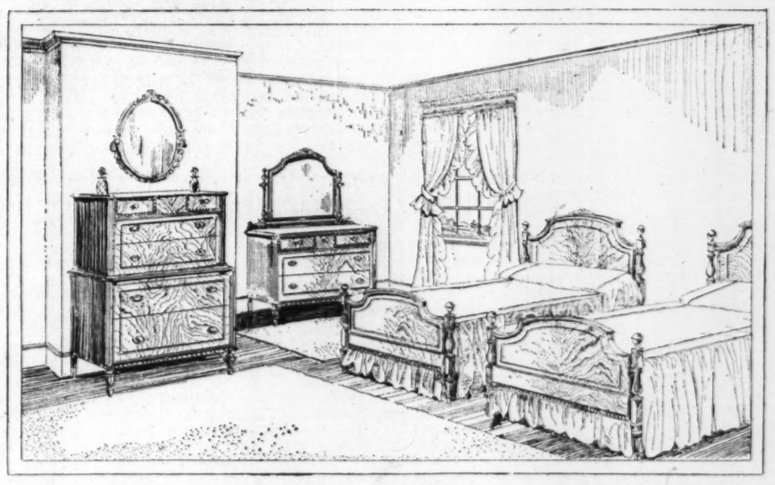
Salaam, jump-rope, tap dance . . . you can exercise to your heart's content in these "Knee Action" stockings of Slattery's! For there's an eight-inch elasticity in the construction . . . stretch them out and they'll spring right back into shape. Order Belle-sharmeer's "Brev" if your legs are short, "Modite" if they're medium, and "Duchess" if they're long.
Hancock 6600 for phone orders
Slattery's
Opposite Boston Common

FEBRUARY 3.00 Special Cleansing for MEN
2 SUITS 1 FELT HAT or 1 SUIT—1 HAT 1 LT. WEIGHT COAT
Bailey's Cleansers and Dyers
30 Washburn Street, Watertown MIDdlesex 4561-2-3-4
BOSTON, 26 West St., Han. 8126; BOSTON, 608 Beacon St., Ken. 2838; WINCHESTER, 17 Church St., Win. 0528; LEXINGTON, 1711 Mass. Ave., Lex. 0441; CONCORD, 47 Main St., Concord 429; NEEDHAM, 968 Great Plain Ave., Need. 1730; AYER, 46-B Main St., Ayer 63; NEWTON CENTRE, 99 Union, C. New. 1027

February Mark Down Sale of FINER FURNITURE



—a typical value
4 Pcs. Walnut & Gumwood NOW $159.50
Would regularly be $235
Designed on Louis XVI lines this group reflects the grace and pleasing proportions of that famous period. Fronts of all pieces are elaborately figured, and drawers are outlined with beading. Consists of twin beds, bureau and chiffonier.
LAST opportunity to buy Paine quality home furnishings at reductions before the de-valued dollar is in effect. Production costs are rising. During this sale you can get top quality at bottom prices. Probably never again so much good furniture for so little money. With greater variety, specialized service, all the advantages of Paine pre-eminence.
Companion Sale of RUGS, DRAPERIES, LAMPS
We deliver free anywhere in New England and you can distribute payments over a convenient period. Open Wednesday evenings during February.
PAINE Furniture Company
81 Arlington Street, Boston

New England 'Enjoys' Ice Age All Its Own; Harbors Frozen Up

Weather Man Sees No Immediate Let-Up to Snap That Grips Northeast; Icebreakers Crash Into Penobscot—Shipping Held Up

New England is still struggling to wrest itself from the grip of an ice age all its own.

The weather man scanned the steam-clouded horizon from his station in the forest of down-town skyscrapers this morning and not a sign could be discerned that portends a letup for shivering, bundled-up Boston within the next two days. Beyond that he cannot see.

Native seagoers call it "a right sharp cold spell." But to less hardened habitants it seems an icy age since that shy little strip of mercury crawled above the frost line at "32 north." The official reading this morning was one below zero. Not since 9 p. m. on the first day of the month has the temperature been above freezing.

Harbors Frozen Over

Mariners on the coast measure the cold snap's intensity by the freeze of 1917. That was the year Boston harbor froze over and sailors in training at the island naval barracks could march back and forth to the mainland. Right now a good many harbors are froze up "tighter than the town pump," or would be if the Coast Guard cutters were not hard at work breaking up the ice-locked waterways.

The naval hydrographic office in Boston today is receiving radio reports from the Coast Guard cutters that are showing coastwise commerce hindered of blacked all the way from Buzzards Bay to the Penobscot River in Maine.

The Coast Guard's powerful ice-breaker Kickapoo smashed her way into the Penobscot in an effort to keep traffic moving as far as Winterport. Rockland and other harbors are frozen; all shipping is advised to keep out of the Penobscot area until informed; buoys and other aids to navigation are swept off stations, was the cryptic wireless from the icebreaker at 8 a. m. today.

Icebreaker Cracks Through

The Kickapoo was built with an eye to ice work. Her bow has a long upward flare like a ski. She doesn't attempt to split a channel through the ice. Instead, the skipper gives her "full speed ahead." The Kickapoo races into the pack, slides up onto the ice, then as the ice shelf sags and cracks under her weight, the Kickapoo backs off for another running charge.

From Buzzards Bay, the cutter Faunce radioed that ice in the approaches to the Cape Cod Canal was very heavy, especially from Buoy 16 to Wings Neck. The Faunce, a lighter vessel than the Kickapoo, reported slow progress in smashing out a channel.

Boston has an icebreaker working, too. She is the Lois Corkum. In season she carries fishing parties. From Dec. 10 to March 10, Capt. Bill Corkum is under contract to keep the fairways clear in the lower Charles River Basin. It is a Metropolitan District Commission project.

Very Much 'Below'

Apparently not all the cold centers around the tideline. Northern New Hampshire stamped its toes today to the tune of 35 below at Groveton, city of pulpwood mountains. White River Junction, Vt., opposite Dartmouth College, had 28 below zero. Up in Pittsfield, N. H., the eighth-grade boys quit heaving chunks into the stove when the teacher called it a day—a cold one—42 below!

Up in Rochester, CWA workers gathered around the stove for a day of meditation upon the blessings of the Roosevelt recovery program, for no pick and shovel could penetrate the frost line driven deeper by a temperature of 37 below.

People in that vicinity borrowed an idea from Admiral Byrd and his merry men from the Bay of Whales and blizzards. They lit up blow torches to start the grease in the frozen gears and carburetors. That's how men in Antarctica and Rochester start their motors.

Auto Used in Bank Holdup at Needham Found Destroyed

NORWOOD, Mass., Feb. 7 (AP)—The burned debris of a large sedan, said by police to have been the one used by four bandits who slew two policemen in a Needham bank holdup last week, was discovered in a woods not far from the Boston-Providence superhighway today. The scene was less than five miles from Needham Square where the crime occurred.

Sargent William Barrett, who with a patrolman made the discovery, said there was not the slightest doubt that it was the car employed in the holdup.

Fingerprint experts were rushed to the scene although the condition of the interior of the machine left little hope, they said, of usable evidence. The machine evidently had been soaked in kerosene and thoroughly burned.

Sergeant Barrett said there was no evidence that the fire had been kindled on the road where the machine was found and other police officials conjectured it had been fired in a garage and towed here. The snow about the vehicle showed no sign of having been melted and the tires were intact.

Police said the machine was stolen from Clara Harrigan of Newton in Boston on Oct. 23, 1933.

Feed Hungry Calves As Humane Project, Rescue League Urges

Feeding hungry calves shipped into the Boston area has been urged by the Animal Rescue League, according to its report issued yesterday by Mr. Robert F. Seller, president. Not less than 125,000 of these helpless creatures are shipped into the Boston area annually from Vermont, New York, Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Many of these have not been fed and are so young and thin that inspectors are compelled to do away with them.

President Sellar has asked the various railroads for their coöperation in preventing this needless suffering by refusing to accept calves for transportation that are so young and unfit to deliver.

The report also showed that the league and its 11 branches have handled 106,208 animals during the year. They administered help to 21,409 dogs and 76,723 cats; while 2916 horse and mule cases were investigated. The miscellaneous animals that the league cared for included a honey bear, parrots, canaries, monkeys, turtles, alligators, goldfish, a dozen varieties of wild birds, pigs, squirrels, skunks, rabbits, and many others.

At the society's meeting held yesterday, Mrs. Lincoln Davis of Boston was elected a director, and Mrs. Howard A. Crossman of Hampton Falls, N. H., was added to the list of vice-presidents.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Manon." Hope Hampton. 8:15.

Theaters

"10 MINUTE ALIBI" (Plymouth). A new kind of mystery play in which the audience knows the solution—and is on tenterhooks lest Scotland Yard finds them out, too. 8:30.

"RICHARD OF BORDEAUX" (Colonial). Dennis King in an English drama.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Blackbirds of 1934." Lew Leslie's newest collection of Negro dancing, music and what not, in colorful settings. The original full evening show condensed to a little more than an hour. Also screen features. Revue at 1:03, 3:53, 7:01, 9:51.

FINE ARTS—Rene Clair's "July 14." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:35.

STATE—"This Side of Heaven," with Lionel Barrymore and Fay Bainter. 1, 3:15, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55.

UPTOWN—"Little Women" and "My Lips Betray." The latter contains pleasant tunes sung by John Boles, arrayed as the monarch of a tiny kingdom "somewhere in Europe." 2:33, 6:01, 9:29.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Cecil B. DeMille's "Four Frightened People." Also Edward Everett Horton in "Easy to Love." Fenway at 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount at 9:41 a. m., 12:24, 3:07, 5:50, 8:53.

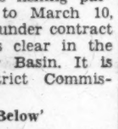
BOSTON—"The Meanest Gal in Town," with Zasu Pitts and El Brendel. Fifi D'Orsay and Benny Rubin head vaudeville bill. 10:44 a. m., 1:14, 4:33, 7:32, 10:26.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Aniakchak," Alaskan pictures; Krazy Kat cartoon; golf film; Zasu Pitts and Thelma Todd comedy; newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. New Haven. 8:30.

Other Events



"AND SO TO BED"—"The Amateurs" present this three-act comedy by J. B. Fagan, in Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, at 8:15.

"LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN"—Ford Hall Forum Players repeat this play by request. Invitations may be obtained at the Forum Office, Room 1242 Little Building. Given in The Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

ADULT EDUCATION COUNCIL—Meeting of group planning to organize the various adult education movements in Greater Boston and to coördinate their activities. In Boston Art Club, 450 Newbury Street. 6:30.

"LAND OF THE BEAVER"—Dr. Charles H. Tozier, who has shown his colored lantern slides of the Canadian Rockies to various groups recently, will show movies of the life of the Canadian beaver. Dr. Tozier spent two years in preparing the film, with the help of Canadian Government authorities. Natural History Museum. 8.

CARL SANDBURG—The poet will read some of his own poems and stories at the meeting of the Boston Teachers' Club in the Girls' Latin School. 8.

HARVARD LECTURE—"With an Aerial Camera Over Two Continents," by Capt. Albert W. Stevens. Open to the public. Institute of Geographical Exploration. 8.

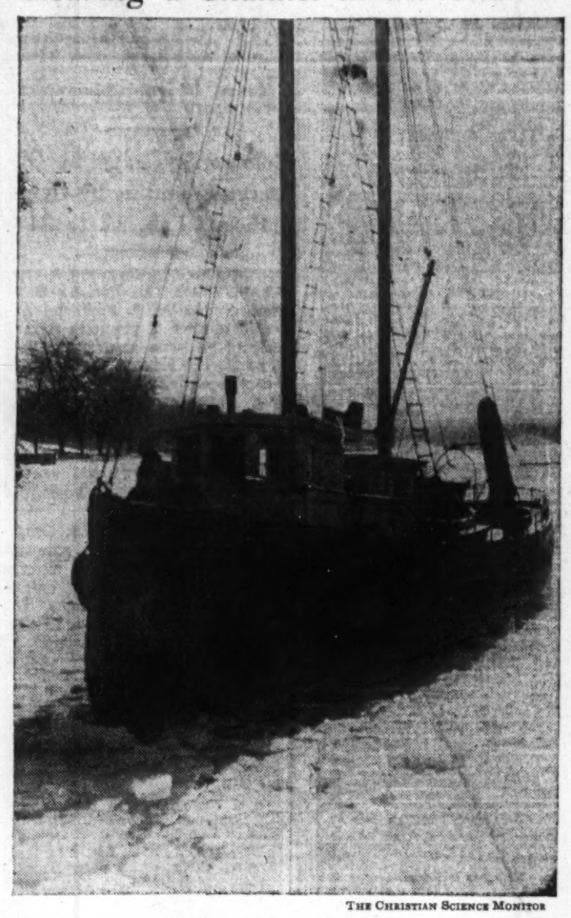
TOMORROW

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lecture, "Among Holland's Windmills." 2:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Print Masters," by Miss Hoyt. 11 a. m.

HARVARD LECTURES—"England: A Commonwealth Within the World," by Prof. Eugen Rosenstock-Hussy. Emerson D. 4. "What Is Modern Art?" by Daniel Catton Rich. Large lecture room. 5.

Clearing a Channel in the Charles



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Ice-Breaker Lois Corkum

The Corkum, Skippered by "Bill" Corkum, Carries Fishing Parties in Summer, But Breaks Ice For the Metropolitan District Commission in Winter. She Is an Old Auxliary Fishing Schooner.

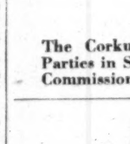
Boston Snapshots

Temperature Records Broken—Two denizens of Dover are in the habit of stepping briskly together through the snappy air of their woodland haunts on the way to the morning train each day. On their arrival in the city they usually repair to the door of a convenient drug store, where hangs a large thermometer. Here they comment on the comparative warmth in which Bostonians bask when they arise, at length, from their beds.

But this morning they were astounded to see that the mercury in the instrument was not even in sight. Could it be colder in Boston than in Dover? Close inspection revealed the fact that the fluid had not only dropped, but it had carried the bulb and glass tube with it.

* * *

"Romance of Light" — Without electric light many of our present activities would be impossible. Its cheapness and its adaptability have made its use for decoration in the home and the theater, and for advertising on the housetops, a thing which is taken for granted now. But all this use of light is something entirely new in the world. As lately as Benjamin Franklin's time, his invention of a double-wicked lamp was hailed as revolutionary.



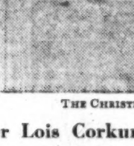
In a talk to the Advertising Club on Tuesday, Julius Daniels of the Boston Edison Company explained the increasing use and the decreasing cost of electric light. From the early olive oil lamps of the Romans, with their tiny flickering flames, he traced the history of artificial light down through the centuries. Candles brought a new era. Whale oil meant another improvement—and resulted also in the growth of New England seaports and the discovery of many foreign trade possibilities.

* * *

One by one the speaker held up the different incandescent electric lamps representing successive improvements in candlepower, economy and strength—beginning with Edison's first product. Suddenly all the lights of the Georgian room were extinguished—leaving only six small temporary bulbs glowing faintly. "Twenty years or so ago," said the speaker, "the cost of operating these six bulbs was the same as it is today for lighting this room in the usual way. That is the progress we have made."

* * *

Aladdin Not Wanted—Automobiles went hurrying by on the Lexington Road but the little station of "Pierce's Bridge" looked as if it was waiting for the big event of the evening—the arrival of the train from Boston, making contact with the city. Against the background of snow reddened by the sunset, the yellow flames of oil lanterns twinkled over the platform, as they have done, no doubt, since the days of "Little Women."



It is a place to conjure up visions of the past. We really should hardly have been surprised if the big smoke stack of a wood-burning engine had suddenly appeared, with a shower of sparks, round the bend.

If Aladdin should pass by this way, we rather hope he will leave the old lamps!

* * *

Robins in Belmont—Many people who have usually gone south to find winter recreation, have been turning to the snows of New Hampshire for their fun this year. It seems as though some usually migratory birds have also yielded to New England's winter sports publicity. A Belmont resident informs us that on glancing out of her window yesterday she found a gathering of 40 robins in the snowy yard.

* * *

Winter Sports—There may be toboggan chutes and ski jumps in the mountains, but none of them are giving more delight to their users than are some of the homemade snow slides built in the back alleys of Boston now. Down their thrilling slopes go lines of soap boxes—and even cardboard cartons. In some places a natural incline prolongs the ride—but in others the whole hill has been laboriously constructed by armies of children—with the ridge left by snow plows as a beginning.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Agriculture talk.....	NBC dance music.	Harvard lecture	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	Babe Ruth Club...	on "Sophocles"..	CBS soloist; orch..
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Tom Mix sketch..	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	The Wizard of Oz.	Revue program....	Tito Guizar, songs.
6:00	N. E. Conservatory....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	Westminster Choir...	records; talks....	Merry-Go-Round .	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; music.....	"Black and Blue".	CBS dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Your Folks & Mine	Happy Minstrel...	Local dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Studio recital	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	John Herrick; orch..	"Billy Bachelor"...	Just Plain Bill...	"As I See It".....
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Local dance music.
7:45	Irene Rich, talk.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Old-Age Pensions.
8:00	Crime Clues: serial	BaronMunchausen;	CBS soloists; orch.	Local dance music.
8:15	mystery story.....	Steeden Orch.....	Edwin C. Hill.....	Vocal program.....
8:30	Dangerous Paradise..	Lillian and Chet..	Albert Spalding;	String ensemble...
8:45	Red Davis sketch.....	Tabloid operetta..	soloists; orch.....	Studio speaker....
9:00	20,000 Years in Sing	"Lavender and Old	Philadelphia Orch..	Emergency Cam-
9:15	Sing, sketch.....	Lace": musical ...	Stoopnagle-Budd .	paign: college or.
9:30	John McCormack,	Fred Allen's Revue;	Lombardo Orch.;	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	tenor; orchestra.....	soloists; orch.....	Burns and Allen..	Reports; news....
10:00	Lopez Orchestra; so-	Barnyard Music	Fiorito Orchestra	Hughie Connor &
10:15	loists; trio.....	and male quartet	and soloists.....	his orchestra....
10:30	Eventide Singers.....	Dramatic sketch...	Soloist; orch.....	News Service.....
10:45	News flashes.....	Violin and piano..	Reports; news.....	Kostelanetz Or-
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Larry Funk and	chestra; soloists..
11:15	Local dance music...	NBC soloist.....	his orchestra.....	CBS vocal quintet.
11:30	Kay Fayre, songs.....	William Scotti and	Jack Little and	Sign off.....
11:45	NBC dance music....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:00 WBZ, Sportsmen's Show luncheon program; speakers; show attractions.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Richard M. Russell, Mayor of Cambridge.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Music—Dorothy Gordon.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," program of recordings.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
3:30 WNAC, National Student Federation program: speaker.
3:45 WNAC, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra; piano soloist.
4:30 WBZ, "Music Magic": vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Cape Diamond Light": dramatized sea story.
8:00 WEEI, Rudy Vallee's Orchestra; Helen Morgan; Helen Broderick; Steve Crawford; Cavaliers Quartet.
8:15 WAAB, "Community Speculation Versus Balanced Budgets," N. E. Council.
8:30 WNAC, Prof. William Lyon Phelps; soloists; Shilkret's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatized western story.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Emergency Campaign sketch, "The Dweller in the Darkness."
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Al Jolson; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Irene Taylor; Do Re Mi Trio.
10:30 WAAB, Première of Gertrude Stein's opera, "Four Saints in Three Acts."
11:15 WBZ, Drama League Excerpts: "Merchant of Venice," Selina and Josephine Royle; "Hedda Gabler," Blanche Yurka and Robert Lorraine; "School for Scandal," Helen Gahagan, Melvyn Douglas and Pedro De Cordoba.

New Museum Unit Opens in Hartford To Private Guests

$600,000 Avery Memorial Said to Be Most Modern in the U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 7—What is regarded by many as the first truly modern museum building to be constructed in the United States was formally dedicated here last night when trustees of the Wadsworth Atheneum gave a reception for members, visiting art collectors and patrons in the Atheneum's fifth unit, the new Avery Memorial Museum.

The public opening tomorrow of the unusual $600,000 structure in the "international style" will be made memorable by such noteworthy events as the world première of the Gertrude Stein-Virgil Thomson opera, "Four Saints in Three Acts," in the 300-seat auditorium, and the first retrospective Picasso exhibition to be assembled in this country. Several new permanent acquisitions and works of art lent by prominent collectors will also be viewed by the general public for the first time Thursday.

So great has been the interest in the Avery Memorial's embodiment of new fundamentals of architecture that the building itself seems to loom more importantly in the public eye at this time than its notable art collections, although the latter include many valuable new acquisitions.

Designed by Morris & O'Connor, New York architects, in collaboration with Mr. A. Everett Austin Jr., the museum director, the rectangular new building with a wing forming a direct connection with the Morgan Memorial Museum, now closed for repairs, is half hidden behind the older buildings of the Wadsworth Atheneum group.

Sculptured medallions by Mr. Edward McCartan over the entrance of this structure of pale pink Tennessee marble, with windows and doors of bronze, proclaim its consecration to the arts of painting, music, drama and sculpture.

In accordance with the wishes of the donor, the late Samuel P. Avery, who passed on in 1920, the simplified classical treatment of the exterior of the Avery building harmonizes architecturally with the Italian Renaissance of the adjoining Morgan Memorial, of which it is in reality an extension. The interior, however, makes no compromise with the past.

The most efficient features of important European museums have been incorporated in the building. There are specially designed fixtures which give a maximum lighting efficiency; sliding partitions which make it possible to transform large galleries into smaller units at will; and an unusual use of striking textiles as effective backgrounds in the picture galleries.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and continued cold, with lowest temperatures 5 to 10 degrees tonight; Thursday fair and cold; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably with snow flurries in the east portion tonight; Thursday fair and continued cold.

Forecast for All Other New England States: Partly cloudy tonight; Thursday fair and continued cold.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest winds tonight and Thursday, except moderate southwest over the extreme north early tonight, and weather overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	8	17	New Orleans.	48	62
Bermuda	56	68	New York ..	12	20
Chicago	26	30	Norfolk, Va..	26	30
Denver	40	60	Philadelphia.	18	24
Helena, Mont.	32	52	St. Louis ...	30	38
Jacksonville..	48	56	St. Paul	12	14
Kansas City..	30	48	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles..	52	66	Washington..	16	28
Miami, Fla..	52	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 7.
B—Maximum Feb. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 4:52 p. m., Thursday 5:14 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:35 p. m.

Taleb Grotto Patrol Wins

Taleb Grotto Patrol of Quincy was awarded first prize at the twenty-third annual ball and competitive prize drill of the Omar Grotto of Boston held in the Copley-Plaza last evening.

Drunkard Loses Lawsuit in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edmonton, Alta.

NO REDRESS can be secured from insurance companies by any person who drives a motorcar while intoxicated and who becomes involved in an accident, according to an important decision recently handed down by the Supreme Court of Canada. This judgment was reached in an action brought against the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company by a motorist who carried insurance in this company and who became involved in an automobile accident while in a drunken condition.

In hearing this case, Mr. Justice Ives in the Edmonton Court ruled that an intoxicated motorist was unable to collect insurance benefit. This decision was appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, which has now upheld Mr. Justice Ives' ruling.

Maine Lake Grows 25 P. C. By Adding 'Yard' to Gates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BINGHAM, Maine, Feb. 7—A 25 per cent increase in the storage capacity of Wyman Lake on the Kennebec River, has been accomplished with completion of construction work at the dam.

By adding three feet to the steel gates which impound the waters back of the dam, storage capacity of the lake is increased by 500,000,000 cubic feet of water. Generating capacity of the power house has been stepped up by dredging out two feet of gravel from the tail race below the dam, thus increasing the fall of the water. Additional available water gives the Wyman power station an added potential generating capacity of 1800 kilowatts or 2400 horse power.

Millions of Trees Marching Steadily To Hills of Korea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEIJO, Chosen (Korea) — Pine, oak and other trees are marching by the millions onto Korea's sun-scorched and eroded hills, under an extensive reforestation program.

Three million acres have been planted with more than 3,000,000,000 trees during the past two decades. Governmental and private agencies have coöperated in this achievement.

Naturally suited to forest culture, Korea was stripped recklessly in past centuries. With disappearance of timber, rainfall diminished and hills became bare. When heavy rains came, they cut gashes in the hills and flooded farm lands.

It is the story familiar in China, of recurrent drought and flood, due in large measure to lack of forest preservation.

The method of reclaiming eroded hills consists in terracing them and planting grass on the terraces to protect them until trees get started. The governmental schedule calls for recovering 40,000 acres a year, at a cost of 5,000,000 yen, or about $2,500,000 at par.

Public enthusiasm has also advanced the work. Arbor Day, April 3 here, is widely celebrated. The Governor-General takes part. Schools are provided with lands on which to plant trees. At the end of 1931, 82 public seedling plantations had been established.

In addition to reforestation of denuded areas, the authorities are protecting timber still standing.

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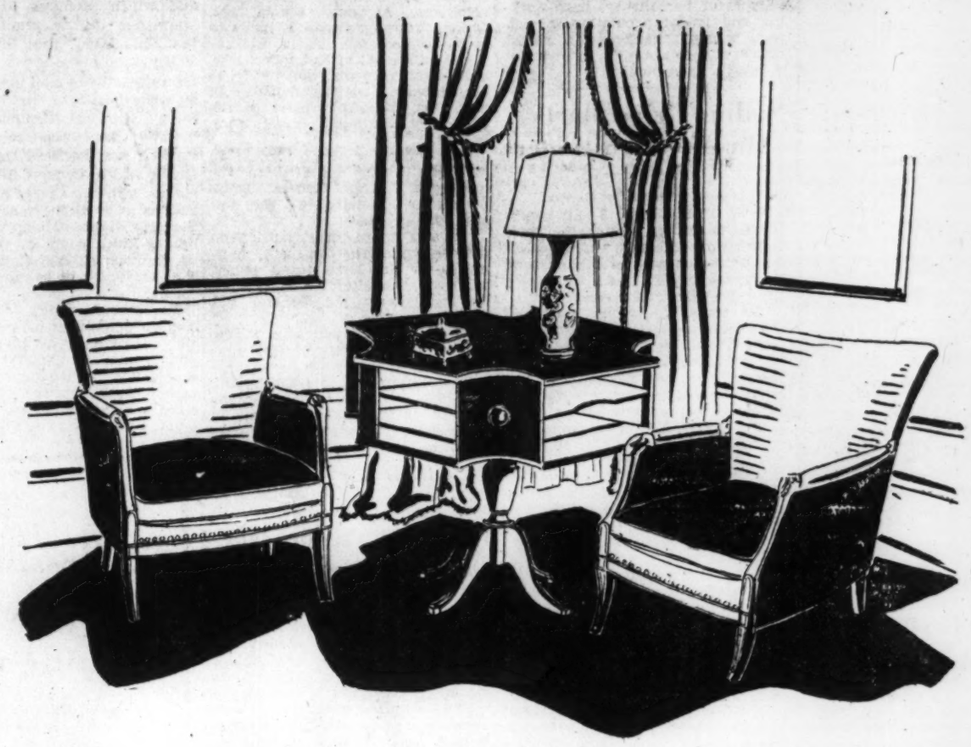

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Idle Machinery Drives Workers Back to the Soil

(Continued from Page 1)

success for a part farm part factory plan. In 1830 barely 7 per cent of the people of the United States lived in cities. During the next 50 years the percentage moving cityward had risen to 28, and by 1930 it was something like 56 per cent.

Then the proceedings were reversed. With industrial unemployment snapping at its heels, the countryward migration stepped along in earnest, and in just three years all of the previous decreases in number of persons living on farms were more than overcome—until on Jan. 1, 1933, the farm population reached the highest point in history.

During 1932 there was a net gain of something over 1,000,000 in the number living on farms. But now comes fact which should be viewed with much sobriety by those who contemplate changing the lot of a bookkeeper-out-of-a-job for that of a farmer-who-knows-nothing-of-farming. While the unprecedented farmward migration was at its height in 1932 there were 1,011,000 persons giving up a farming career for the uncertainties of the city. This constitutes more than 1,000,000 arguments against promiscuous turning to the land under the old order of things.

Easier for Greenhorn

It should be mentioned, however, that during recent years the Government as well as many organizations and private enterprises have multiplied many times the facilities whereby the city greenhorn and even the country hard-shell may become instructed in modern agricultural methods in a comparatively short time.

The cityward trend left behind a trail of vacant farmsteads. The countryward movement left tiers of "Tenement to Let" signs. The cityward trend all too often ended up in long bread lines and cheerless shelters. The countryward movement in thousands of instances meant disillusionment and disaster for those unequipped to wrestle a living from the land.

Obviously there was for both classes a vast deal of needless woe entailed in this cross-migration, but there is this to be said: whereas the city-bound job seeker was lured by a will-o'-the-wisp of factory wheels which largely failed to turn, white lights, which had lost their glimmer, and a weekly pay envelope which had grown too weak to constitute even a prop, the countryward migrant had at least one thing in his favor. He had few delusions.

Who the Newcomers Are

A large percentage of the back-to-the-land army is made up of farmers' children, returning to the parental roof and acres; a considerable number of the remainder are men and women merely seeking shelter and cheap, tillable soil, where they can "hole in" until industry gets rid of the big bad wolf of unemployment, meanwhile eking out mere subsistence with a day's work here and there for the coin of the realm.

Thus, while the influx to the farmlands seems unjustifiable from a purely economic standpoint, it admittedly has supplied a measure of relief during present-day conditions as a subsistence measure or a stopgap between jobs for the industrial worker.

It should be emphasized, however, that the purely farmward trend—that is, the migration to farms with the hope of making a living from solely agricultural pursuits—is a detriment rather than an advantage to the forces of planned recovery and, more often than is generally conceded, is a disastrous move for the individual.

Typical of the inconsistencies presented in the blind push toward the plowshare is the fact that while the Administration authorizes the spending of $25,000,000 through the Emergency Administration of Public Works to take sub-marginal lands out of production, a surprisingly large number of farms which should have been allowed to remain in their fallow state are being taken up by untrained city people.

Old Farms "Come Back"

Specifically, something like 200,000 farms abandoned between 1925 and 1930 have been reoccupied since the landward advance began; particularly in the past two years has there been an increase in the sale of foreclosed farms, and dealers in rural real estate report a lively demand for small plots suitable for subsistence farming within automobile reach of industrial centers.

Mr. T. B. Manny of the bureau of agricultural economics returns from a field survey of 15 states with the report that literally thousands of city people without farm experience are trying to eke out a living on formerly abandoned lands, cut-over areas and abandoned lumber camps. This he regards as one of the most tragic features of the present situation.

Mr. Arthur Hyde, once Secretary of Agriculture, points out that "there is both dynamite and enlightenment in the fact that the 366,000,000 acres planted in crops in 1930 was 55,000,000 acres more than our cultivated area in 1909, and larger than the war peak of 1919."

And when it is considered that even with a population of 150,000,000 it has been estimated by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics that only about 373,000,000 acres of crop land would supply the agricultural needs of the United States, it seems obvious that the hopes of many landward migrants are doomed to disappointment. Indeed, Mr. Russell Ford, writing in the Forum, says:

"I could bring in instances of actual hunger out in the country, and of children kept indoors all winter because they had no warm or decent clothing; but let that go. I simply argue that overproduction is actual. When so much land is being planted and so much food raised that it will not bring prices sufficient to sustain, among our some 30,000,000 Americans who happen to be farmers, a self-respecting existence, too much land is being planted, and too much food is being raised."

Difference Among Farms

There is, however, a vast difference between making farming pay one and making farming feed one, and the corner stone of the rural-industrial feature of the recovery program is not farming for profit but farming for sustenance. As far back as 1907 when America was passing through another cyclic business valley, Mr. Bolton Hall pointed out in "Three Acres and Liberty" that most American farmers were using land that somebody ought to pay them a bonus for working, and that it was such uneconomic working of farms that drove the best intelligence and stamina to the city.

"It is not the growth of the cities that we want to check," said he, "but the needless want and misery in the cities, and this can be done by restoring the natural condition of living, and among other things, by showing that it is easier to live in comfort on the outskirts of the city as producers, than in the slums as paupers."

It has been argued that the influx to the land under the New Deal may seriously add to the overproduction of marketable farm products, but broadly speaking such fears are needless.

Makes No Difference

Subsistence farming, in the main, neither adds to overproduction nor subtracts from the total consumption of marketable farm products, since the subsistence farmer, as a rule, if left in the city would be without funds to patronize the farmers' market, and in the country would rarely be able to produce marketable produce in any formidable quantity. On the other hand, there is a feeling in some states that the portion of the tax burden assumed by the newcomer more than offsets any possible agricultural competition.

Furthermore, the farmward exodus may serve to force the money farmer to adopt more modern methods and utilize only the more productive acres. The mechanization of agriculture operates against the side-hill farmer. Reducing the human labor required to grow a bushel of wheat from three hours to three minutes, the machine demands that equally economical methods be applied to the soil, so that the yield per acre may support expensive upkeep.

As Bolton Hall pointed out years ago, most farmers think they have done well when they get 150 or 200 bushels of potatoes from an acre, not realizing that others have made the land yield as high as 1284 bushels.

Will Outstrip City Man

It seems fairly obvious, therefore, that the money farmer of the future will, through the aid of the machine and more scientific soil selection, be producing agricultural commodities at a ratio and cost unapproachable by the mere transplanted city man.

Another very considerable obstacle which the country migrant meets in many sections of the United States is the lack of proper educational facilities for a large rural population. The little red schoolhouse from the portals of which many a figure in American history formerly stepped forth into fame, is now a thing of the past, and except in a few favored states, no adequate provision for the education of country children has been supplied.

Mr. Owen D. Young, commenting on President Roosevelt's ideas regarding the rural industrial life, once remarked:

"The motorcar, good roads, the telephone, the radio, and motion pictures have broken down ordinary barriers both physical and intellectual, but we will not get this change in the country life without good schools.

Must Have Proper Schools

"People will not move there or even stay there if the educational facilities for their children be inadequate. The schools are the key which will unlock the country for modern living and without which all other attractions and facilities will fail."

However, if taxes for the sustenance of adequate educational plants are shared not by discouraged tillers of the soil, but by self-supporting families gaining their subsistence from the ground and earning money for taxes and other cash demands from the not-too-distant factory, there is hope, plainly, for the rural school.

The conclusion to be drawn from a general glance at the back-to-the-land movement as it exists today may be summed up in the broad conclusion that the land offers little inducement to the city man who considers a complete divorcement from his old industrial life and adoption of the agricultural means of livelihood. But that the midway movement which locates the industrial worker on a small subsistence farm within reach of part-time factory employment has distinct advantages.

Federal Homestead Plan To Be Tried in Minnesota

Special from Monitor Bureau

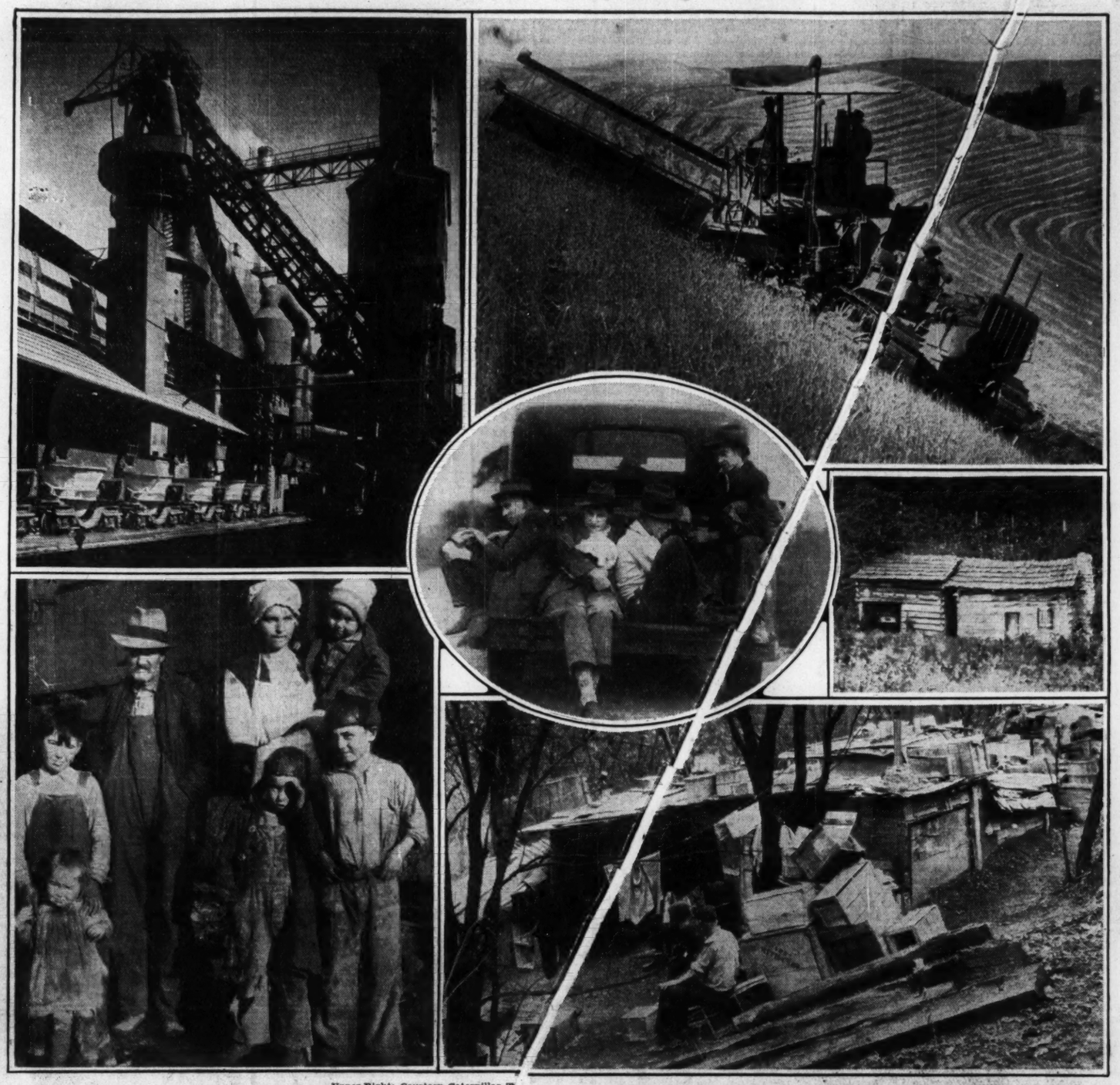
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—To demonstrate how low-wage groups in small industrial cities can achieve a higher standard of living by producing foodstuffs for their own table, the subsistence homesteads divisions of the Department of the Interior today announced plans for establishment of a homestead project adjacent to Austin, Minn.

Fifty working men's homes will be established on small tracts of farm land located less than two miles from the limits of Austin. A loan of $125,000 will be made by the government to a local corporation, Austin Homesteads, Inc.—to finance purchase of land now under option and construction of small low cost houses.

In Austin, a city of about 12,000 population, there is a shortage of well-built, low-cost houses compared with existing needs. The occupants of the homesteads will be chosen from workers who came from farms and some of them will be employed in a decentralized packing plant there. Approximately 40 acres will be set aside for community purposes, including an area for a park, a common pasture and a woodlot.

"This project is typical of hundreds of others which could be undertaken to the advantage of workers in small industrial areas" Mr. M. L. Wilson, chief of the subsistence homestead division pointed out. "Workers now have shorter hours and they have the opportunity of making use of these for their own advantage. The advantages can be educational and can be those which will increase their material standard of living."

Machines Increase Efficiency of Everything But the Social Structure



Upper Right: Courtesy Caterpillar Tractor Company, Peoria, Ill. Lower Right: Underwood. Right Center: Courtesy Virginia State Chamber of Commerce Center and Lower Left: The Christian Science Monitor—Keystone. Upper Left: Courtesy Ford Motor Company.

There Is No Doubt of It: Some Mills Grind Exceeding Small

Upper Left—Modern Blast Furnace at the River Rouge Plant of the Ford Motor Company. Upper Right—Garnered and Winnowed All in One Operation—Great Caterpillar Combine With Tractor Works on a 60-Degree Slope Wheat Field in the State of Washington. Center—Unemployed Boys of the Road "Thumb" Rides or Get Them This Way in Their Wandering. Lower Left—Refugee Missouri Family, Part of an Army of 1000 Families on Welfare Because of the Depression. Right Center—Typical Mountaineer's Home in the Ozarks. Lower Right—Shanty-Town, Where Unemployed Have Denned Up for the Winter in the Outskirts of Pittsburgh.

Ward Committees' Value Stressed In Political Clean-Up

Glen Leet on Radio Points to Defeat of Tammany

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 7—The great need for electing a better type of candidate to the politically vital but inconspicuous office of ward committeeman, an office which builds the foundation of all city politics, was stressed in a radio talk here Feb. 5 by Mr. Glen Leet, assistant director of the American Municipal Association.

"The election of truly representative ward committeemen will not cure all our governmental ills, but it is an indispensable step in the right direction," declared Mr. Leet.

"There is no position on the entire ballot more important, politically, than that of the ward committeeman," he said. "It is the ward committeemen who control the parties which rule the city," Mr. Leet added.

The next step, after having elected more representative committeemen, is to prevent their holding public appointive offices, he said. "One does not have to go deeply into the subject to realize that the principle of rewarding ward committeemen for party services out of the Treasury is wrong," Mr. Leet said. "It undermines the entire public service and makes of the merit system a farce."

Better government begins with the voter, and the voter begins with the ward committeeman, Mr. Leet said, in urging voters to elect "ward committeemen in both the Republican and Democratic Parties who are selected from among the best elements of their party and who serve without the expectation of personal reward."

Mr. Leet deplored the attitude of many voters that it was useless to try to improve government, and asked them to take note of what has recently happened in New York City.

"You can't beat the machine—that is what the wise Sachems of Tammany thought, and the Tiger has just received one of the most complete and devastating lickings which has ever been administered to any entrenched political machine within the last generation.

"I confidently predict that the revelations which have been made and which will continue to be made in New York City will be of such a character that they will shake the foundations of machine control and domination by political bosses in every large city in the United States."

The program on which Mr. Leet spoke was one of a series arranged by the Illinois League of Women Voters and the University of Chicago in preparation for the coming primary elections.

Five 'Charter Members' Using Virginia Phones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Five of the 50 original subscribers of the telephone system when a central switchboard was first established in Richmond in 1879 are still listed in the telephone directory, it was reported by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia.

These five are the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company; J. W. Ferguson & Sons, printers; the Gallego Mills, flour manufacturers; Montague & Co., insurance agents, and the Richmond Paper Company.

Socialist Pamphlets Seized

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Several thousand pamphlets, described as National Socialist propaganda, were seized yesterday aboard the freighter Este, which docked at the foot of West Forty-Sixth Street in the Hudson River. The pamphlets, tied up in bundles which weighed about 300 pounds, were found by a customs searching squad in the quarters of one of the cooks.

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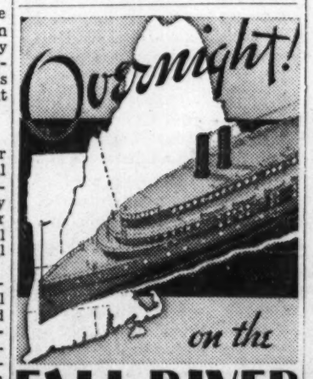

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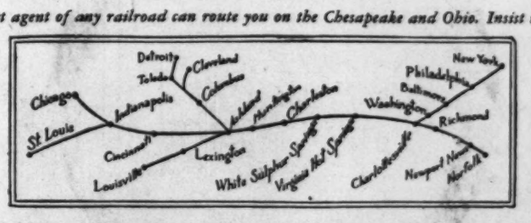


Send for booklet "How to Spend a Day or a Week in Washington." 829 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
CHESAPEAKE and OHIO

Riots Force Cabinet's Fall; Paris Police Regain Control

(Continued from Page 1)

the army could cope with a repetition of last night's riots.

In its manifesto the Government declared that "certain political organizations intensify incitement to riot and attempted a tour de force against the republican régime. Gangs armed with revolvers and knives attacked guardians of peace and opened fire on defenders of the order. A number of policemen were wounded. It is proved by the identity of the manifestants arrested that it was an armed attempt against the security of the state."

The manifesto concluded with an appeal for the coöperation of the French people, "who far from yielding to pretensions of audacious minorities remain firmly attached to their institution of liberty."

Crowd Braved Rifles

While it is evident that the disturbances were launched by political organizations of the extreme Right and Left, the full significance of the riot cannot be grasped unless it is realized that scores of thousands of Parisiens belonging to no particular political party joined the compact columns of citizens who marched down the Rue Royale and across the Place de la Concorde singing "Le Marseillaise." They braved the deadly fire from the automatic rifles of the Guard Mobile in an attempt to reach the Chamber of Deputies and throw out the existing Government.

An article appearing in the press by former President Gaston Doumergue revealed the actual situation. He called for a return to "true republican doctrine" and asked an end of "dictatorship of the 600 Deputies who during four years do not have to give an account of themselves to anyone and who sometimes, having lost contact with nation, devote themselves to serving private interests. True democracy is something different from this."

In the nationalist Echo de Paris it is reported today that M. Doumergue when asked by President Lebrun to form a National Government, 10 days, ago, posed as a condition of his acceptance, immediate dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies and postponement of new elections for six months.

Fearful of Coup d'Etat

The Paris Municipal Council—three of whose members were severely wounded in the fighting—asked Premier Daladier to resign to permit formation of a government of national union

Left parties are fearful of a dictatorial coup d'état by reactionary elements.

Even the immediate future is uncertain in the highest degree. It is undeniable that the populace of Paris is greatly aroused over the use of gun fire by police and guards.

There are rumors which cannot be altogether ignored that war veterans who took part by thousands in manifestations feel they not only have the Parisian populace behind them, but that they also have or will soon have sympathy and support of the army. While it is impossible to verify these reports, their potential significance is so great that they schould be recorded.

Strong Onslaught and Defense

Fundamental characteristics of riots last night, the great portion of which was witnessed personally by the Monitor correspondent from the Pont de la Concorde and from the front of the Chamber, was the savagery of the onslaught and the seriousness of the defenseive measures with which they were met by the police.

The historic Place de la Concorde where the guillotine functioned during the French Revolution took on once again a tragic aspect that caused it to be called at that time the Place de la Revolution. It was here that the various mobs centered their attempts to break through the barrages of guards and trucks which encircled the entire Chamber of Deputies.

Again and again, beginning about 6:30 p. m., thousands of men and women led by Royalist Camelots du Roi and Communists alike attempted to sweep across the vast Place toward the approach to the Chamber. Again and again the police and mounted Guards Republicaine charged and dispersed them.

One of the big Paris passenger buses was stopped and set on fire by rioters at the very foot of the Egyptian Obelisk that marks the center of the Place. Finally at 8 o'clock rioters broke through the line of guards at the end of the Pont de la Concorde and swept halfway across it. Streams of water from fire hose checked but failed to stop them. It was then that the guards as an apparent last resort fired their carbines and automatic rifles.

The first volleys were fired over the heads of the crowds and the bullets buried themselves in the walls of Hotel Crillon and the new American Embassy, at the corner of the Place. Further shots were fired into the oncoming mob, and as the wounded began to fall on all sides, the rioters broke and ran.

Though they did not abandon the struggle for many hours, it was evident that continued use of firearms by the police turned the tide, which was slowly but surely sweeping aside the police protecting the Chamber. The rioters then set fire to the Ministry of Marine, which stands on one corner of the Place de la Concorde, burned several more buses and besieged the Elysée Palace of President Lebrun.

Shortly after 11 o'clock several companies of infantry from the regular army arrived with rifles and full campaign equipment to reinforce the weary guard, and comparative quiet was established shortly after 1 o'clock.

Meanwhile the government had won three successive votes of confidence in a stormy Chamber session, finally obtaining postponement of all interpellations by a vote of 343 to 237.

As far as can be learned the provinces remain quieter than Paris although there were serious disturbances in Lyons, Lille and certain other of the larger towns.

Joins the Outs

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Henri Manuel

Edouard Daladier

Resigns With Cabinet in Latest Crisis in France.

Charlotte Attorney Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mr. John H. Small Jr., Charlotte attorney, was honored by the Charlotte Junior Chamber of Commerce with the gold award, annually given to the younger citizen of Charlotte who has rendered the greatest public service to the city during the preceding year.

Scandals Cause Long Overdue Explosion in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

the régime is L'Action Française, the Royalist journal. It is notoriously biased and irresponsible and romantic in its weaving of stories of police and political complicity. It does not stop at suggestions that deputies and ministers are on the pay roll of financiers. It makes still more ugly statements which imply that the secret police which, in its view, acts autonomously and is a sort of super-authority, will stick at nothing, even to the extent of taking human life if it be necessary.

Has Its Effect

All this need not be, and is not altogether accepted, but the cumulative effect of daily denunciation, with a good show of chapter and verse, even though the newspapers and others of the same kind are not widely read, is to make the Frenchman sceptical and highly suspicious of his government. Besides, there is frequent confirmation in the unpleasant incidents that repeatedly come to light. Altogether, the average French citizen is convinced that the politicians are a bad lot who are more or less in connivance with the less scrupulous bankers to rob him and are in their turn held in subjection by the secret police. He believes that bribery is widespread and blackmail is generally practiced.

Yet he cannot normally do anything about it. He merely shrugs his shoulders. He is apparently unconcerned. But the Frenchman is liable, after long periods of quiescence, to explode in sudden anger, and when he is aroused there is real danger of revolutionary action.

Besides the supposed corruption of the politicians which is not of course considered to be confined to the Radical Party, though obviously the Radical Party is the best organized and attracts a certain type of political adventurer, there is the patent incompetence of Parliament. Of that there can scarcely be any doubt.

It would seem that the deputies, once they are elected, shut themselves up in the Palais Bourbon and pay no heed to popular feeling. They play a paltry little game of ins-and-outs. They trip up the cabinet for the sheer pleasure of tripping it up, though some of them hope to take the place of the defeated ministers. In this perpetual shuffling and reshuffling, at the most inconvenient times, when vital national and international issues are pending, it is impossible for the Chamber to accomplish any effective work. It does not even pass the budget in time. It jeopardizes French finances. It imperils French diplomacy by depriving France of a government precisely at the hour when serious decisions are necessary.

No consideration will prevent the French Chamber from indulging in this reckless play until there is a sudden consciousness of danger, as there was when Clemenanceau was called upon in 1917, or Poincaré in 1926, after a wild orgie of government instability.

Profound Contempt

Thus there has developed a profound contempt for the politician, who is associated in the popular mind with financiers of the Madame Hanau or the Oustrie or the Stavisky kind, and who is at the same time inefficient in his job. The people are ready to believe anything, however bad, of any politician at any moment. No charge can be too fantastic.

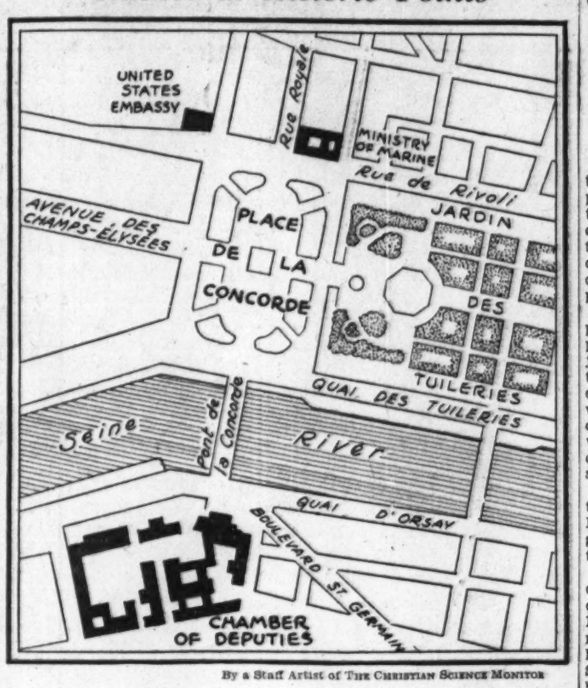
And the part of the police in protecting financiers and politicians is likewise suspect. Have there not been mysterious deaths occurring in the nick of time? Have there not been strange indulgencies for known scoundrels? Have there not been significant figmentations? Have there not been checks drawn in favor of deputies and ministers without apparent services? And the profession of advocate-lawyer is far too common in Parliament, and these advocates sometimes receive fees without doing any work.

In addition, there are, outside Parliament, a number of occult organizations from which the deputies sometimes appear to take their instructions. They are not so occult that they could not be enumerated, but they proceed unofficially and with a certain secrecy. In short, the true seat of government no longer appears to be in the Elysée or in the Palais Bourbon, but in various places, where is compounded an unsavory mess of police, financial, and confraternal influences.

"La République des Camarades," cried derisively one of the best Republicans. But this camaraderie has been carried far too far, and the anger of the people has broken out. The Stavisky case does not really differ from a number of recent cases, but because earlier cases did not stir public passion it was presumptuous to imagine that public passion would never be stirred. Perhaps because of some more dramatic quality, perhaps because the patient French had just reached ignition point, this case, badly mishandled from the beginning, and finally pitting the soldiery against the citizenry, gravely involving police, politicians, and financiers, in a welter of charges and counter-charges, has started a revolt against corruption and incompetence and complacency that may not stop at a little street fighting, or merely bring down a few governments, but may sweep away the régime which has for too long tolerated evil practices.

A movement has begun that seriously menaces French Republicanism.

Clashes at Historic Points



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Map of Sections Affected

Streets and Squares Affected by Disorders Seen Within Short Radius of Chamber of Deputies

Paris Telephone Girls Stick to Their Posts

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP)—The telephone switchboard girls in Paris stuck to their posts today working calmly and rapidly despite the city's disquietude.

Theirs was the duty to help keep the world informed of the crisis while all the world tried to talk at once.

The result was a delay in international telephone calls, but late this afternoon there was no operation of censorship. The hundreds of telephone calls, arriving almost simultaneously at the international switchboard, overtaxed its facilities.

The 35 trans-channel lines from London worked all last night and today with calls delayed one hour and a 12-minute limit on conversations.

Royalist Factions Back Different Claimants

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Duc de Guise, claimant of the Bourbon throne of France who is here in exile, refused today to comment upon the situation in France.

Another claimant to the throne of France is Prince Louis Napoleon, who lives in Switzerland with his mother, Clementine.

Each is regarded by various sections of the Royalist Party, which has participated in the riotings in Paris, as the rightful ruler of France.

Straus Reports to Hull On Situation in Paris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, received a report on conditions in Paris by telephone today from the American Ambassador, Mr. Jesse I. Straus.

Mr. Straus reported that large crowds were still milling around in a number of places throughout Paris but no serious rioting had occurred.

The Ambassador made no mention of any injuries to any member of the Embassy staff and it is assumed by State Department officials that all members were unharmed during the rioting.

Cape Town Greets Prince

CAPE TOWN, S. Af., Feb. 7 (AP)—The populace of this South African city turned out Feb. 5 to give an enthusiastic welcome to Prince George, youngest son of the King of Great Britain, who arrived for a visit of several weeks in this country. In honor of the Prince's arrival three months will be taken off all prison sentences except those in cases of violence.

New Deal Backing Child Labor Law

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor who conducted the case for ratification, answered Senator Finnegan by saying that such a step would be passing the buck. He said the legislatures are duly constituted representatives of the people, that they yearly act upon important legislation, that there is no reason for their dodging the responsibility in this issue.

An outstanding incident of the hearing was the allegation by Mr. Watt that William Cardinal O'Connell had broken faith with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Mr. Watt submitted a series of communications between the Cardinal and Mr. James Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, which, he said, showed that the Cardinal had expressed himself no longer in opposition to the amendment.

Cardinal's Personal Opinion

Since that time in a letter to Mr. Alexander Lincoln, the Cardinal has declared his continued opposition to the amendment and made the accusation that his stand has been misrepresented. Mr. Watt submitted the correspondence for review by the committee with the expressed hope that the Cardinal was speaking for himself and not for the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Watt was interrupted in his defense of the amendment by a committeeman citing the opposition of Dr. Lowell of Harvard, Dr. Butler of Columbia and Mr. Alfred E. Smith. Asked what he would say about such men, Mr. Watt said he preferred the leadership of President Roosevelt, the man who, according to Mr. Watt, established a receivership for the ideas for such men as those cited. He added that he did not have to deal with Mr. Smith since the people already had done so most effectively, that Dr. Butler had reversed himself on matters of constitutional law many times, and that Dr. Lowell was living in an age that antedates the frigidaire.

He assailed with particular vehemence the argument that the amendment would interfere with states' rights. The same persons who used to oppose enactment of a state child labor law on the ground that all labor legislation should be national in character, are now opposing national legislation on the ground that it violates states' rights, Mr. Watt said.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership

United States

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, Columbia Road and Euclid Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 15; National Theater, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 16.

Florida

De Land: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

New Smyrna: Live Oak Street School Auditorium, 1010 Live Oak Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Tampa (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 11.

Vero Beach: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Feb. 11.

West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, Flagler Drive and Okeechobee Road, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 16.

New Hampshire

Berlin: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 15.

New Jersey

Bergenfield (auspices First Church, Dumont): Harding School, Washington and Clinton Avenues, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 11.

New York

New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth 8 p. m., Feb. 16.

New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 13.

Rochester (Fourth Church): Masonic Temple, Main Street East, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 13.

Troy: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 11.

White Plains: Westchester County Center, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 11.

Yonkers (Third Church): Church Edifice, 225 Valentine Lane, 8:30 p. m., Feb. 12.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5842 Hoffman Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.

Confederate Fort Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 7—The Mobile Historical Society has selected Mr. Alister Henry as president, Mr. C. G. Summersell, as vice-president, and Miss Rosemary Glennon, as secretary. The society has obtained permission to beautify and preserve the last remaining Confederate fort which protected Mobile during the Civil War.

CWA 'Graft' Stripped Down To 'Favoritism'

(Continued from Page 1)

tape" was effective as a means of exposing the graft. The forger failed to forge the assignment slips in quadruplicate as required. The detection of this error led to the uncovering of the forgery and the discharge of those who had been employed without proper authority.

In Chelsea it was charged that a physician with a well-established practice had been assigned a CWA job as a skilled laborer. The case attracted considerable attention and emitted clouds of smoke. It was revealed, however, that the physician collected CWA money only when he worked at his own profession in connection with CWA projects. The smoke subsided.

Revere, Everett, Fall River, Brockton, and other communities about Boston complained of favoritism and graft, but investigation revealed little or nothing of a serious nature.

New Bedford furnished some evidence of what appeared to be political pressure. Two members of the Board of Aldermen and several members of the City Council, it was held, were on the CWA pay roll. Some workers in this city also have been discharged because of falsification of registration slips.

Disadvantage Claimed

And so it goes. In Worcester the principal complaint was that those identified as Republicans were at a disadvantage in seeking CWA jobs. In Chicopee it was claimed that a new mayor, wishing to clear the CWA decks for his friends, countermanded supply orders, thus holding up projects and providing the occasion to lay off men.

Jobs in New Hampshire, it was claimed, were being allotted on one or two projects to those known to be favorable to a certain candidate for Governor. In Agawam, Mass., the trouble appeared to be a family affair and complaints were made of exorbitant salaries.

In Ossipee, N. H., the investigator heard that a man was given work on the understanding that he would apply his earnings every other week to the local grocer's bill. The local grocer was on the employment board.

In Willimantic, Conn., a CWA foreman was discharged after an investigation showed he had work done on his own garage by a CWA crew. In Rutland, Vt., an unmarried man, son of an alderman, had a job as a CWA timekeeper. Another CWA laborer, it was found, had a savings account of $3000.

Charges that appointments in a certain section of Maine were made from a list submitted by a Democratic County Chairman could not be substantiated. To the contrary reports from this State indicate that its record is the most nearly free from blemishes.

Likewise clean slates were reported for Montpelier and Brattleboro, Vt., and for Springfield, Mass. An impartial survey in the last named city, made by the Engineering News, a construction trade magazine, indicates that it stands well at the top in the efficiency of its CWA program.

Classification a Problem

Classification of skilled and unskilled laborers has proved a genuine problem in most communities, and although there has been little intimation of fraud in this respect, there have been indications of laxity. Workers when applying for jobs merely specify their trade. The employment officer, if he wishes, may assign the man to the sort of work specified, without further investigation. Unskilled laborers have in this way been assigned to jobs requiring specialized training and receive the higher pay going with these skilled jobs.

The problem was solved in Massachusetts by the appointment of a man selected by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor to act as union labor's representative in the CWA Administrator's office. His duties are to see that ditch diggers are not hired and paid as plumbers or mechanics. The plan apparently is working.

Thus it is seen that the troubles, variously described as graft, politics, and fraud are minor and petty. They are at the bottom of the ladder, at the point where workers are hired. And although individual cases often make the "front page" they are scattered and comparatively insignificant from any other viewpoint than that of sensational news.

Little indication of questionable practices has been found in the distribution of funds for materials within the CWA Administration itself, which is a unit quite distinct from the reemployment system. In fact only one case of this kind was brought to light in the Monitor survey.

In Rhode Island the CWA purchasing agent was discharged on order of the Governor because he had not followed instructions in letting contracts. The agent, the State CWA Administrator advised, failed in some instances to give the contract to the lowest bidder.

Fertilizer Sales Tripled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 7—Indications that Alabama farmers are going in for intensified cultivation during the coming season are seen by Mr. Seth P. Storrs, state commissioner of agriculture and industries, in the fact that fertilizer sales during January more than tripled sales of the corresponding month last year. The records show that 50,550 tons of fertilizer were sold, against 16,300 tons last year.

Thousands of Taxis Resume in New York As Strike Nears End

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—The strike of the taxicab drivers, which has paralyzed the second most important transport system here for five days, appeared broken today as about 6000 cabs resumed service following an agreement reached late last night between representatives of the operating companies and the strikers at the offices of Mr. Moris L. Ernst, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's mediator.

The agreement was accepted by the operators, but the representatives of the strikers could do no more than refer it to their membership for acceptance or rejection. Those of Brooklyn and the Bronx have accepted it and some from Manhattan have returned to their cabs.

Others, however, continue to hold out, and Mr. William Gandall, chairman of the United Taxi Drivers' Union, refused to sanction it. He declared it was "full of fallacies and a sell-out," since it does not recognize the union, and that the men had been "tricked."

The agreement provides that instead of recognizing the committee which spoke for the men, a new body to be known as a central committee of unions shall be formed with power to negotiate until the union or unions of the drivers shall have elected permanent representatives. Also it provides that the five-cent tax held in escrow shall be turned over to an arbiter who will supervise its distribution later on, with 50 per cent going to the drivers who collected it.

Saving of Millions By New Charter Plan Urged on LaGuardia

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—A student plan for charter revision that would effect an estimated annual saving of $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 is before Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today in a report by the department of government of New York University.

The study, made under the direction of Dean Rufus D. Smith, recommends changes that would affect virtually every department in the city government on the premise that "a new equilibrium of forces must be constructed."

"Under the existing charter," the report states, "graft and corruption have flourished as have crime and vice. Administration has been wasteful and inefficient. Favoritism and unfairness have been rife. There has been continuous disorder sporadically, attacked by futile or insincere efforts at reform."

Legislation for the new charter, it continues, should provide for a commission with ample authority, selected by the Mayor. The revision proposes features as: A single legislative council elected for four-year terms on a non-partisan ballot by proportional representation; broader powers to the Mayor and establishment of an office of assistant mayor; consolidation of the five county governmental agencies; reorganization of borough governments, city courts, the school system, election procedure and city financing, with greater limitations on borrowing powers; centralization of all public works; city, instead of state, regulation of public utilities, and a strong bureau of city planning.

For 30,000 Greater Boston Women
It's time to change to modern Electric Cooking
"It's wonderful! Nothing ever fails."
"So clean, too, and so simple to use."

IN 30,000 Greater Boston homes, 30,000 housewives are struggling along with old-fashioned, outmoded, outworn cook stoves!

Perhaps, *you* are one of these women. If so, why wait any longer. Every day you delay the purchase of a new range is a day lost.

It's time to change to electric cooking—the modern, *simplified* way to cook. For the modern electric range is a *perfected* cooking appliance . . . It is fast, clean, safe, *economical*, automatic and certain of results.

These statements naturally call for proof. We do not expect you to accept them without it . . . We only ask that you visit your nearest Edison Shop and see what an electric range can do, and how *easy* it is to own one.

There are many different models and a wide range of prices. Come in and convince *yourself* of electric cooking's genuine superiority. We know, then, that your new range will be a modern electric range.

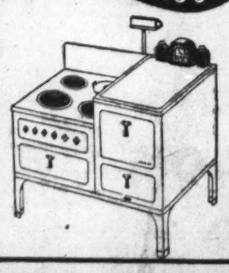
• HOSTESS •

A beautiful General Electric console range in white with silver-gray trim, or ivory and cascade green . . . Right hand, over-sized oven. Hi-Speed Calrod cooking units. Automatic, precision temperature control and twenty-three other special features.

$10 DOWN Liberal Budget Plan.

Free range wiring, for Edison Service Customers, except in a few cases due to location.

THE HOSTESS



The Edison Company of Boston

BEHIND THE LINES OF THE

Waldorf

Every purchase so wholesome . . . .

NOURISHING AND DELICIOUS

• I have just returned to my office from one of my daily trips through one of our Boston kitchens. I have been watching those skillful workmen, and workwomen, if there is such a word, performing their daily tasks. I have seen delicious looking soups, meats, vegetables and all types of desserts passing rapidly along their courses until they arrive at a state where the inspectors finally give their approval.

• It truly is a wonderful sight . . . one I never tire of. And it fills my heart with a great amount of satisfaction that the modern and intensive buying methods we employ . . . the most scientific and up-to-date cooking methods we use . . . enable every serving our customers purchase to be so wholesome, nourishing and delicious.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SPECIAL
Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

ROAST YOUNG TURKEY, Giblet Gravy, Cranberry Sauce, Hubbard Squash, Dressing, Mashed Potatoes, Rolls and Butter **35c**

THURSDAY SPECIALS

FRICASSEE of LAMB with Egg Noodles Rolls and Butter **20c** — *Served from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.*

CORNED BEEF with Cabbage or New Spinach Boiled Potato Chow-Mato Rolls and Butter **30c** — *Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.*

NRA

J. J. Curry
President

THERE ARE REASONS FOR WALDORF QUALITY

EARLY WARM
ALL WOOL WITNEY
BLANKETS
NEED NO RECOMMENDATION
Here they are — in huge variety—and at keen prices.
SHINNERS LTD
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STANLEY (B'ham) Ltd.
SMART GOWNS, COATS, SUITS
and Everything for Ladies', Children's and Infants' Wear
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ARCA STREET, CROYDON
Always full of interesting things
Women's and Children's Wear, Linen, Soft Furnishings, Furniture, China, Glass, Hardware, Electrical Fittings
Potter MITCHAM PRODUCTS

Radio, Men's Wear, Trunks, Sports Equipment, Toys, Stationery, etc., etc.
& Moore's LAVENDER Est. 1749

Drunken Driver Publicity Asked To Check Menace

Yale's Traffic Expert Says Law Enforcement Alone Isn't Enough

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 7—Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, the national authority on motor vehicle traffic conditions, who is director of Yale University's research bureau of highway transportation, today stated that the great increase in automobile accidents and fatalities is due to the "availability of liquor which has not heretofore existed," and to faster driving by motorists. Eight people lost their lives in this State during the last week-end in automobile accidents, and all agencies are attempting to arouse public opinion against the "drunken driver," who has become more than ever a menace in this State.

"There are two great outstanding factors in the production of motor vehicle accidents in Connecticut," Mr. Stoeckel said. "These are: Drinking and then driving a car, expressed in the statutes as 'being under the influence.'"

Enforcement of the law in itself is not enough he said.

"It is necessary to get the effect of the enforcement before the public in such a manner that there will be continuous information, which will pile up and intensify the public distaste for the commission of motor vehicle crimes. Let those who have the information publish a weekly statistical list which would show jail sentences imposed by courts for the offense of operating under the influence of liquor. Such a list should point out the imposition of the sentences are actually served. Focus attention on all those cases where any original charge by a police officer has been changed by the prosecutors or by courts to one of a milder degree, and inquire into the justification for such changes.

"At the last session of the General Assembly it was proposed that the time had come when any operator found guilty of driving under the influence of liquor ought to be taken off the highway for good. While this extreme step is not yet possible under existing law, advanced public sentiment, as soon as it makes itself felt, will require greater penalties, greater deprivations in connection with the privilege of operation than it has in the past. It might help if all hearings on such offenses were advertised and held in public. Everything, anything, which will direct the public attention to the serious nature of drinking combined with driving a car will surely help."

Mr. Stoeckel paid a tribute to newspapers, saying that they had been for years the mainstay of enforcement of motor vehicle laws.

Oilcloth Hats Shown At Paris Style Finals

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP)—Buyers at the final round of spring fashion displays grew restless today and anxious to leave a city in turmoil over political disturbances.

Broad, square shoulders for feminine garments were thrown on the fashion scrap heap in the first move to clear the stage for departure. Many dressmakers have dropped the boyish effects, even for sports wear and were displaying trim suits, fitted to smooth shoulders.

A line of trim wool suits was launched designed for tailored jackets and sometimes having a slight sleeve fullness below the shoulders. They were accompanied by colorful blouses, hats of oilcloth, linen, felt and straw designed with five-inch brims turning down all around, or down in front and up in back. Afternoon costumes were combined with tailored jackets and short-sleeved blouses with tailored black wool skirts.

Mascot Gives 'Hee Haw' To Army Order in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—War Department orders are taken pretty seriously by most of those in Uncle Sam's Army, but one to reach Fort Sam Houston has been given the merry hee haw by "Verdun" of the Fifteenth Field Artillery.

The order in question is one providing for complete motorization of the regiment during February, but it will be ignored by "Verdun" without risk of a court-martial.

"Verdun" is a mule, mascot of the fifteenth, and will so continue even after becoming the only draft animal in the outfit.

Artists of Canada and Scotland Exchange Water Color Exhibitions

Honorary Membership in Scottish Society Given to Canadian Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The recent announcement of honorary membership in the Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Water Colors conferred on Mr. Eric Brown, director of the National Gallery of Canada, follows the exchange of important exhibitions of Scottish and Canadian water colors arranged by Mr. Brown in conjunction with Mr. A. E. Borthwick, president of the Scottish society.

The work of the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Color was shown last year in Edinburgh and subsequently toured the principal galleries in Great Britain, while at the present time Scottish water colors, after a recent showing at the National Gallery in Ottawa, are now touring Canada and being greatly appreciated.

The Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Water Colors is Scotland's premier water color society and includes in its ranks all those who have become famous in this medium. Its honorary membership is an exclusive one and includes the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll; Mr. Frank Brangwyn, Sir Hughes-Stanton, Sir George Clausen, and Lady Patricia Ramsay (Princess Patricia of Connaught).

Mr. Brown's connection with the Canadian National Gallery coincides with its growth from obscurity. Since that time its collections have become widely known and include many famous and internationally known works, which have been included in both the Italian and British exhibitions held recently at Burlington House in London, while in Canada its work of stimulating the growth of art interest and the establishment of art galleries has already borne much fruit and is bringing into public knowledge a school of painting which is a remarkable addition to contemporary art.

Continental Unity Urged in Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The second Pan-American Educational Conference will be held in the University of Chile here between Sept. 9 and 16 next, arrangements having been completed by the organizing commission headed by Señor Domingo Durán, Chilean Minister of Education, honorary president, and Señor Augustin Edwards, well-known publicist, president.

Preparations are advanced for reception of leading educational directors of the United States and Latin-American nations. Civic authorities of Santiago are collaborating with the Government in plans for entertainment of the guests. Conference sessions will be seconded by formal and informal receptions.

The conference is to witness a drive to reawaken interest in the constitutive principles of the Inter-American Federation of Education by attracting the adherence of those American republics which remain aloof, appealing for continental educational union in the interests of American youth, fomenting the exchange of educational information and improving the moral and material situation of the teaching profession.

Lamp for President Made by Oregon CCC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Feb. 7—President Roosevelt received one birthday present that could come from no other State in the United States except Oregon.

It was a handsome floor lamp, made by hand by members of the Cape Creek CCC camp in western Oregon, of myrtle wood, which takes an unusually beautiful polish, and is found only in Oregon and in Palestine.

Wright Plans to Live 'Shepherd of Hills Life'

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 7 (AP)—Mr. Harold Bell Wright, the author whose book sales have reached the remarkable total of 9,000,000 copies, plans to live the secluded life of "a shepherd of the hills."

Believing the book market somewhat uncertain and land "the safe thing for a man to tie to," the 62-year-old writer has bought 56 acres at the edge of Lake Hodges, near San Diego. There he will play "shepherd" to a few goats, raise a variety of fruits, a few vegetables, chickens, rabbits and keep a couple of cows. He explains he will raise nothing for market, but just enough for himself and family to live "away from the eyes of the world."

Honored

Drawn by Phoebe Thomson for The Christian Science Monitor

Eric Brown

Director of the National Gallery of Canada.

'Zeppelin' Trains To Raise Speed On Dutch Lines

Aluminum Used to Reduce Weight—Diesel Power in Center Carriage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Forty streamlined "Zeppelin" trains, propelled by the Diesel-electric system, and similar to those successfully operating in Germany, are being constructed in the Netherlands for the State Railway. They are scheduled for delivery by May 1.

The total cost of this modernization scheme is to be 8,000,000 florins (about $3,200,000 at par).

The Zeppelin streamlined trains, which have a maximum speed of nearly 90 miles an hour, are each composed of three carriages. The carriage in the center contains the Diesel-electric engine, which, however, is started and operated by the engine-driver in the front part of the leading carriage.

The total length of the train is 206 feet, and its weight is 75 tons, which is about the same as that of the famous Flying Hamburger (between Berlin and Hamburg) which however is only 140 feet long. The Dutch trains will each carry 112 third-class passengers and 48 second-class, while there will be standing room for another 32 passengers.

Extensive use of aluminium has greatly reduced the weight of these trains.

Neel Wins Chemical Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—At a recent meeting of the Chemical Engineers Society of America, Mr. Robert M. Neel of Charlotte received the freshman award of a certificate for having made the highest average during the freshman year in chemical engineering. He also received a gold membership pin to the student chapter of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Liquor 'Ads' Banned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's state law against liquor advertising is still in force despite the fact that the Federal Government has lifted its ban on this form of publicity in dry states, according to Attorney-General John M. Daniel. The statute applies to newspaper advertising, "radio, billboards, and everything else," he said.

Oklahoma Employs More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma industrial establishments reporting monthly to the State labor department showed total employment during December, 1933, of 27,436 persons earning a total of $565,300 weekly, a higher level of employment and pay rolls than in any corresponding month since 1930, according to Mr. W. A. Murphy, State labor commissioner.

Texas Lets Road Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Contracts for highway construction totaling $1,146,938 have been let and bids certified on additional contracts totaling $1,174,979 by the Texas Highway Commission since the first of this year, it is announced. This makes a total of $14,854,777 of national recovery highway funds placed under contract out of the original allotment to Texas of $24,244,024.

HEINZ

Andrew Carnegie's words were never truer than they are today. He wrote, in his autobiography, "A great business is seldom, if ever, built up except on lines of the strictest integrity. A reputation for cuteness is fatal in great affairs." People have been watching their great businesses closely during the past four years. Those that have maintained the old high standards are reaping their reward . . . and so are the others.

57

Howard Heinz

HEINZ

Go to Yucatan!

—for HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP

You could. You really could. You'd probably find Heinz Ketchup on all the best tables in Yucatan. Just as you would in Italy, and Borneo, and Iceland and Ceylon.

For this is the sauce the whole wide world loves best. The sauce that is asked for, reached for, poured and reveled in wherever there are folks who love good things to eat.

Heinz gardeners grow the tomato plants from special Heinz-bred seeds, and watch these plants paternally till they yield their luscious beauties. Heinz spice-scouts scour all the globe for fine pure seasonings. And Heinz expert chefs wash, scald, sieve, simmer, mix and stir, till forth comes Heinz Ketchup—keen condiment with sprightly verve in every bright red drop.

Get this sauce. Put it to work. Let it improve each grand feast and each humble meal. Get it now. In Yucatan. Or at your Grocer's.

1 of the 57

HEINZ is the largest selling ketchup in the world.

HEINZ

A Quick, Easy Dish in the Italian Manner

When you're caught short of time, heat a tin of Heinz Cooked Spaghetti. In a few short minutes, you have a dish that's unusual, delightful and nourishing.

We make our own spaghetti to be sure it's fine. We cook it until it is limber and delicately chewy, but never too soft. We blend an Italian-style sauce of cheese, tomatoes, milk, butter and spices.

After you first serve it you will find that your family will ask for it again. So we suggest you buy 3 tins at a time and keep it on hand.

HEINZ Cooked SPAGHETTI

—READY WHILE YOU SET THE TABLE!

HEINZ

OVEN-BAKING made beans our National Dish!

OVEN-BAKING made beans the people's favorite food. That was long ago. It was Early American ladies who discovered what oven-baking did to beans: Oven-baking cooked the beans *all through*, cooked the good sauce *right into* them. Oven-baking made them savory and munchy and sublime to eat. . . You can get these old-time oven-baked beans at your Grocer's, heat them in a jiffy, enjoy all the grand old flavor and aroma. . . Remember—

57

HEINZ are really oven-baked BEANS!

HEINZ

ON APPROVAL!
If you don't say Heinz Soup is best of all—your Grocer refunds the price in return for the label!
H. J. HEINZ COMPANY
HEINZ
CREAM OF MUSHROOM SOUP

Your money back!—if HEINZ aren't better Soups!

Hear JOSEPHINE GIBSON on the RADIO! Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings Miss Gibson talks about new recipes and menus. See Radio Page for N. B. C. station and time. Tune in!

Many thousands have acclaimed Heinz Cream of Mushroom, Heinz Noodle Soup and the 14 other Heinz soups. Many thousands have said *they actually prefer Heinz soups to all others*. And so we unhesitatingly say:

57

If you don't find Heinz soup the best you ever tasted, return the label to your Grocer and he will refund the purchase price!

We make this bold plain guarantee because we have done everything that is humanly possible to make absolutely sure that Heinz soups will please you. And we firmly believe they will.

We use good home-ingredients, tried and true home-recipes, sure, sound home-methods. In Heinz Cream of Mushroom Soup we use whole sweet cream to make the rich stock, and fresh mushrooms, tender tops and all. We chop the mushrooms fine so that the cooking can carry the rare flavor all through the cream stock.

We do these things to make sure our soup will please you!

When we are finished, the soup is all ready for you to heat and serve. (Nothing to add, no mixing, no kitchen worry.) Then we test and taste a sample of each batch. Test and taste it in the exact form in which you will eat it. Test and taste it to make sure of right flavor and full good quality.

We do this so that we can know our soups will please you. So that we can guarantee you'll like them.

* * *

Cream of mushroom and 15 other Heinz Soups are rapidly gaining favor throughout the country. We know this, because more and more thousands of women are asking their Grocers for Heinz soups.

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Roads Fight Lakes Waterway Against Demands of Midwest

Senator Schall Declares Railways Seek by Act to Keep Rates Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Railroads are attempting to block construction of the St. Lawrence waterway, according to Senator Thomas D. Schall (R.) of Minneapolis, addressing the Senate today. The carriers, he declared, are maintaining a "very effective and far-reaching propaganda for the sole purpose of preventing the people from securing the benefits of cheap water transportation.

The proposed canal, Senator Schall declared, would come as a boon to Minnesota and the whole Mid-West, which at present is suffering the throes of declining foreign markets coupled with excessive freight rates.

"The railroads have thrown the entire weight of their great influence against the ratification of this treaty," he asserted. He charged railroads have placed freight charges at exorbitant heights—"With the result that all the railroads of this country today are acting as a complete estoppel to the free interchange of traffic.

At one point Senator Schall said: "Every student of transportation has noted a complete stifling in the interchange of business when freight rates on the commodities involved have gone beyond the saturation point. This is exactly the status of affairs with rail transportation in the western part of the United States today."

In the running fire of controversy over the St. Lawrence, both sides still claim eventual victory. The latest argument against the treaty advanced by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York regards costs. Engineers, Senator Wagner says, are always oversanguine as to the cheapness of great construction projects.

"No important project of this type," he declares, "has ever been attempted without expenses far exceeding the forecasts. The first estimate for the Welland Canal was $40,000,000; that made by the joint board of engineers in 1926 was $114,000,000—and the actual cost of the project was $128,000,000.

"The Chicago Drainage Canal cost $53,000,000 when it was estimated at $16,000,000."

"The Suez Canal cost $80,000,000 instead of $30,000,000 as estimated. The Panama Canal cost $375,000,000 instead of $160,000,000."

In the face of such great disparities, Senator Wagner adds, engineers' estimates, that the St. Lawrence Waterway can be built for $500,000,000 might be far exceeded.

Farmers Join in Call for Senate's Ratification of Seaway Treaty

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 7—As a corridor to the sea, the great manufacturing cities of the Great Lakes want the St. Lawrence waterway. Behind them in the country the organized farmers of the Middle West join in asking direct water access to Europe.

Debate on the waterway treaty in the United States Senate has brought to a focus the demand for the new route coming from the interior of the country.

Protests as to details of the treaty, however, have also been heard, coming from such powerful waterway groups as the influential Mississippi Valley Association. The voices inland are a mingling of friend and foe of the treaty terms, but on the ideal of a St. Lawrence waterway there is far greater unanimity.

Lake cities have an enormous export business. Their manufactured articles are shipped over the world, though few even within the cities realize the extent of their foreign trade. The export commerce the lake cities alone originate, if going abroad through a single channel, would make an enormous ocean port.

Hence the freer outlet to the Atlantic Ocean through the St. Lawrence River has been something which much of the Middle West has regarded as one of the interior's greatest visions.

Separated Only By Water

For years many of its public men have worked to wipe out the thousand miles of land between the eastern seaboard and the western Great Lakes.

It has been an ambition of the Central West to put Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee and other important lake ports side by side with London, Liverpool, Havre, Hamburg, Oslo and other European cities—separated only by water, fresh or salt.

But by one of those curious quirks of sentiment, at the moment when the last big waterway dream of inland America appears closest to reality, the Middle West has split over it.

A clash of waterways has suddenly sprung up. Last year's newcomer, the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway, rises to question the route to the East. The old fight over the water Chicago is diverting from the Great Lakes system is revived in new form.

The St. Lawrence treaty in the Senate restricts the water Chicago is taking for sewage purposes, in accord with the recent limit placed on it by the United States Supreme Court. This diverted water serves to lubricate the Lakes to the Gulf channel through Illinois, until the Southern route hooks into the Mississippi River. Chicago protests, other states along the waterway to the Gulf complain and lose interest, or like Illinois attack the pending treaty. Other factors, it is said, relating to Chicago's water, also come in. But fundamentally Chicago still stands true to the St. Lawrence.

Other objections than those concerned with the water taken out of the Great Lakes at Chicago have been cited elsewhere and have been influential at some points.

Indorsed by Grange

Railroads declaim against the proposed canal. Eastern public men campaign against it. As the Middle West has long viewed the issue, the struggle has been between the East and the West, and between water and rail.

It is a popular sectional view that eastern cities are seeking to hold western business passing through their ports, but lost to them if transferred to the St. Lawrence channel, and that railroads have battled to retain a traffic vanishing if a through water highway is made available.

Farmers have not lost their hope of cheaper freight rates on grain. The export trade they once enjoyed they anticipate will some day in the future return.

All three of the great farm organizations are for the St. Lawrence canal. The American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Grange again adopted resolutions for it at their conventions last fall. The National Farmers' Union as a general proposition favors opening the waterway, although specifically it has not referred to it in recent years in resolutions, reports Mr. Edward E. Kennedy, its secretary.

Milwaukee Enthusiastic In Support of Seaway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 7—This city, which expects to benefit immeasurably if ocean commerce is brought to its front door, is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the St. Lawrence deep waterway project and is earnestly hoping for ratification of the seaway treaty in Washington this month.

Because of its dominating position on Lake Michigan, Milwaukee has always been harbor-minded. At present, something like one-third of its export tonnage is sent by water carriers and amounts to more than $7,000,000 a year. Milwaukee products of one sort or another find their way each year into most of the principal world ports. In normal times, local manufacturers export approximately $54,000,000 worth of goods to South America and other foreign ports and it is felt here that this trade will be doubled when the benefits of ocean commerce are fully realized.

St. Lawrence Development Championed by Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7—With this city rated as the fourth largest exporting point in the United States, the Detroit Board of Commerce long has championed the development of the St. Lawrence waterway. The board has sent representatives to Washington on a number of occasions to urge ratification of the St. Lawrence treaty, and for the last several months has been conducting a vigorous newspaper and radio campaign in favor of opening up Great Lakes ports to the commerce of the world.

Mr. George Feehan, secretary of the board's foreign trade committee, stated that Detroit's export shipments, valued at approximately $1,000,000 a day, are sufficient argument that Michigan has a definite interest in the development of the waterway.

Duluth Backs Treaty To Help Its Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 7—With the "welfare of an inland empire" at stake, Duluth is straining its full resources in the fight for ratification of the St. Lawrence Waterway treaty with Canada. This Lake Superior port from a civic standpoint is 100 per cent behind the seaway, Mr. J. R. Pratt, executive secretary of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, reports.

The attitude of Duluth and the northwest regarding the wheat exporting factor of the waterway was summed up this week by Mr. Charles F. Macdonald, Secretary of the Duluth Board of Trade, when he declared, "We are not out of the exporting business."

Cleveland's City Council Hopes for More Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 7—Cleveland's City Council two weeks ago unanimously approved a resolution presented by its River and Harbor Committee urging the United States Senate to ratify the waterway treaty with Canada.

The resolution pointed to the enhancement of the prestige of Cleveland as a lake port, and a seaport, the anticipated reduction in commodity prices to citizens of this area, and to stimulation of trade between Cleveland and inland cities of this vicinity when the waterway is in operation.

Big Dock 'Mothers' a Big Boat

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

White Star Liner Majestic in Dry Dock

One of the World's Greatest Ships Enters the King George V Graving Dock at Liverpool, Said To Be the World's Largest Dock of Its Kind.

The initial occupation of the great dry dock by the Majestic was an occasion of more or less celebration. Dozens of tugs were used in nosing the liner into position, and, once she was set, their hoarse whistles and the shriller ones of factories and other craft set up a din of welcome that carried far. The picture shows the vessel as it looked from an airplane, in full possession of her berth.

Racket Charges Stir Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

nor of Kansas and a Legion official, will be implicated.

At the White House today it is understood that Mr. Stephen Early, a presidential secretary, has been instructed by President Roosevelt to "have a little conversation with Woodring." This relates not only to army contracts, but to an article by Mr. Woodring, published in Liberty, urging army control over the CCC and other phases of the recovery mobilization, which would have produced a sort of Fascist Army.

These sensational suggestions sorely annoyed the White House and disciplining of Mr. Woodring seems extremely likely. Involved also is the reputed—but denied—resignation of Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, who might have been succeeded by Mr. Woodring. It is certain that Mr. Dern will stick and that his reputation at least is not involved in the scandal.

(2) Whether the graft exposure will bring about a clean-up in the affairs of the American Legion. Many members of the veterans' organization wish the régime of the "king-maker" to be ended. They feel that much which has been sharply criticized in the Legion will vanish if this individual is discredited.

(3) Whether the letting of Government contracts for the new aviation program and other phases of army and navy expansion, will feel the cleansing effects of the present investigation. To coming events, rather than past revelations, constructive friends of the Administration look to gauge the meaning of all this tumult.

The Other Sector

The second graft sector is in the administration of civil and public works in every corner of the nation. Special investigators today entered new areas and rushed reports which promise to bring grand jury investigations in nine states and the District of Columbia. The division of investigation of the PWA has increased its staff to 130.

Special regional officers to dig into local graft have been opened in Boston, New York, Chicago, St. Paul, Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, Fort Worth, Kansas City, Atlanta, and Washington.

Evidence to warrant criminal prosecutions is believed by the investigators to have been obtained in Washington, Chicago, and Baltimore, and in the states of Massachusetts, California, Arkansas, Indiana, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Utah.

An investigation has been started in Ohio, where complaints have been made against activities of a high official of the state PWA. In New York a special accountant is to go over books on recommendation of an investigator from Washington.

The United States Attorney in Chicago has been requested by Washington to take action against persons charged with "collusive bidding" in connection with PWA and CWA projects.

And in the East Texas oil production field, the Interior Department has sent 30 to 40 agents to probe violations of the oil code. Offices have been set up at Dallas and Tyler, Texas.

Congress stepped in today with an invitation from the House Committee on Expenditures in executive departments to Mr. Harry Hopkins, Relief Administrator, to explain fully how far his investigation had gone and what it was revealing.

Thus the Administration is going to the bottom of every major complaint received. It is recognized as a Herculean task, although the abuses have not as yet obscured the main purpose of the CWA and PWA, which were to give work to destitute men, and carry the country through the winter toward a broader recovery. This objective is being attained but Washington intends that all detours and pitfalls contrived by grafters and racketeers shall be wiped out.

Corruption in Aviation

The third corruption sector is in the construction of armament for the Government—specifically, aviation, which is entirely private built. Before a House subcommittee today, it was revealed that the figure of 36 per cent profit which the Pratt & Whitney Company made over a seven-year period including prosperity and depression alike, was based not on a government audit but upon the company's own figures.

What a government audit of production, pay roll and profit schedules presented by private manufacturers would have revealed is only open to speculation. But Capt. T. P. Ballenger, chief of the audit division of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy, testified that they had never gone behind the figures given to them by private suppliers. No attempt to determine if the accounts were accurate was made. Under these circumstances, all profits—big or little—which private manufacturers made were solely revealed in figures they chose to present, and no impartial test whether the Government was being defrauded or not had been imposed.

Inquiry Shifts

Finally, in the fourth graft exposure, the Senate Committee, which has been looking into air mail subsidies, shifted its spotlight to general awards of the Post Office Department.

Instances of many graft leaks, fees and non-competitive specifications were revealed. Mr. Frank L. Bruce, who became almost the sole builder of wooden post office floors in the country, told of contracts made through Mr. Joseph H. Bagley, joint holder with former Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown, of a trading for airway stock transactions.

Mr. Bruce told of meeting Mr. Bagley at the Department of Commerce, of Mr. Bagley's securing flooring contracts in post office buildings, of receiving a commission of 12½ per cent of profits made by Bruce & Company, and of Mr. Bagley's insistence that Mr. C. L. Lockwood of the Wood Tile Corporation be allowed to represent Bruce & Company in purchasing wood for government flooring.

Postmaster-General Brown, a friend of Mr. Lockwood, was said to have declared that unless Mr. Lockwood was let in on the deal, government contracts would be voided.

The deal was made, and Mr. Bagley was charged to have taken a fee of 75 per cent and Mr. Lockwood a 25 per cent on the business done by the Wood Tile Corporation.

Mr. Frank E. MacMillan, former Chief Inspector for the Post Office Department, stated that the wood blocks placed in the post office buildings by Bruce & Co. were accepted under special specifications that no other organization could meet.

Mr. MacMillan explained that the specifications for all post office buildings, except those where flooring contracts were in force, were altered to allow the Bruce wood block to be used. He named post office buildings in Chicago, Philadelphia, Louisville and Newark and stated that in one instance the cost of flooring was $67,000 more than bid by another company.

Former Postmaster-General Brown is prepared to waive immunity and to appear in person before the Senate committee probing air and ocean mail contracts, Mr. Simeon D. Fess (R.)), told the Senate today. The announcement came following a bitter exchange of words between Senator Fess and Senator Hugo L. Black (D.), Alabama, chairman of the probe committee.

Spanish Envoy in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 7 (By U.P.)—Señor Rodrigo Soriano, new Spanish Ambassador, arrived here Feb. 6.

Ford Wage Rise Stresses Boom In Motor Industry

Increase Affects All Ford Plants—Goal Is Former Wage Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7—With Mr. Henry Ford extending wage raises to all plants operated by his company in the United States, at a time when the entire industry is staging a brilliant "comeback," buying power of automotive employees was swinging back today to its old-time billion-dollar stride.

It is announced by the Ford Motor Company that revision of the wage scale affecting employees at the River Rouge plant has been in progress for more than a week, and that rises will be extended to other plants.

The increase was announced as averaging 10 per cent, resulting in an advance of from 5 to 10 cents an hour. This will add $3,000,000 annually to Ford pay rolls.

Mr. Ford said he would not be satisfied until former wage standards are in effect again. "The best economy industry can practice is to raise wages," he said.

Another way in which Mr. Ford has been striving to strike a balance between the slack seasons of industry and agriculture is through a decentralization system which would permit the transfer of manpower from factory to farm or back again. He emphasized the need for industry's backing in such a plan no less than of the Government.

Speaking of the Administration's plan to construct villages for the unemployed, Mr. Ford declared that industries must be established in such communities to assure the practicability of the plan. "Planting a village is one thing," he said, "and providing means for making a living is another." That is where he thought industry should make the effort to get behind the Government.

The wage increase in effect among 45,000 men at the Rouge plant brings the minimum Ford wage up from 12 to 17 cents an hour above the 43 minimum agreement between NACC members and NRA, neither one of which the Ford Motor Company has ever joined. Up to this time the Ford Company paid a minimum of 50 cents an hour or $4 for an eight-hour day. The scale ranged from this up to $8.50 a day.

It was given out yesterday by the industrial department of the Detroit Chamber of Commerce that the number of employees in the automotive plants here doubled in the last three weeks. Employment stands at 83.2, accepting the period from 1923 to 1926 as equal to 100. On this basis employment at the peak of 1929 was 137.

It is estimated that February production will approach 200,000 units, passenger and truck. It is said earlier estimates of 3,000,000 units for the year will probably have to be revised. Chrysler reports that it has on hand orders for 90,000 cars.

Dr. Shapley Redefines Time As Plaything of the Planets

Astronomer in New York Lecture Asserts It Would Be Unrecognizable if Earth Kept Same Face Toward the Sun and Changed Its Axis

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Time—apparently relentless arbiter of human measurements and duration—is itself actually the plaything of planetary movements and positions, according to Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, who won the 1934 medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of England.

"If the earth were moonless, kept the same face always toward the sun, as does Mercury, and had its polar axis perpendicular to its orbit, we would not have days, or months, or seasons, and we would be practically unconscious of years," Dr. Shapley asserted in the third annual James Arthur lecture at Gold Memorial Library, New York University, last night.

Explaining that it is the rotation of the earth which dominates the terrestrial time concept, Dr. Shapley declared that the fact that the globe spins on an axis conditions not only the subdivisions of time, but also the flow of time and the complicated social and economic life that runs on daily schedule. Should the conditions of the earth be rearranged as he previously explained the philosophy of time would be unrecognizable, he added.

Purely Local Affair

"The relativistic universe, our intuitive conception of time, is purely a local affair," he continued. "Time on Jupiter, or on Arcturus, or on the speeding galaxies, would involve quite other dissections of the space-time continuum, but in speaking of the lifetime of a galaxy, we agree to use our naïve, local, intuitive time, and intrude our local units of days and years into the discussion of galactic history."

Reading from the Book of Stars which is already inscribed—although as yet only partly deciphered—in light waves that started on their way more than 1,000,000 years ago and are now within our own galactic system show that the universe is "lopsided," with 50 per cent more galaxies on the north than on the south side, on which the earth is located, Dr. Shapley said.

"All that we shall ever know, or that our descendants will know during the next 2000 or 3000 years, concerning these millions of external galaxies is already written out in the light waves that are now within our own galactic system," he declared. "With the Harvard telescopes, we shall make within the next year 1000 photographs of external galaxies, which are at distances of more than 1,000,000 light years; but those photographs will be made by the flux of energy—light—that is already far this side of our nearest star.

Member of Small Group

"It appears that our own galactic system is a member of a small group, all members within 1,000,000 light years of our galactic center. But the most important of the new results on metagalactic structure is the increasing evidence that there is a measurable density gradient in this part of the Universe—that is an indication that galaxies become more frequent in number as the survey goes from the south side to the north side of our galactic system.

"At a distance of some 70,000,000 light years the frequency is 50 per cent higher in the north than in the south; but Dr. Edin P. Hubble's recently published investigations show that the equality in density is restored at a distance of 200,000,000 light years.

"This result seems to indicate a clustering of galaxies on a larger scale than heretofore recognized, but much further work will be necessary, and literally hundreds of thousands of new galaxies will be catalogued and studied before we can come to definite quantitative conclusions concerning the metagalactic gradient."

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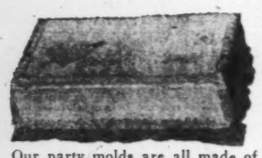

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Kwangsi Rulers Prove Upsetting Factors in China

Success in That Province Leads Them to Cast Eye at Neighbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The aggressive and ambitious rulers of Kwangsi province, Generals Li Chung-jen and Pai Ching-hsi, have become important factors in the uncertain domestic political situation in China caused by the revolt of the Nineteenth Route Army in Fukien. These two men, who have made remarkable progress in reconstructing their native province during the past five years, hold the balance of power in South China.

Kwangsi has been regarded as a backward province. But Generals Li and Pai, once trusted subordinates of General Chiang Kai-shek, have proved what can be done even in a backward province by reasonably good government and peace. In five years they have built 1000 miles of motor highways, placed electric light and water utilities in the principal cities, eliminated banditry, and increased revenues fivefold.

They have reduced their armies by half, and really trained the soldiers they retained. They have built munition plants, built up an air fleet and established an aviation school.

But these two rulers are still young and very ambitious. Kwangsi has been developed beyond recognition, but cannot be developed much further. The adjoining province of Kwangtung, of which Canton is the capital, offers a richer field for their talents. The Kwangtung dictator, Gen. Chen Chi-tang, has endeavored to keep on good terms with his Kwangsi neighbors, but their growing military strength urges him to keep an armed force constantly on the Kwangsi borders.

Development of purely provincial governments, such as those on Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan, and Shantung, has demonstrated strikingly during the past few years that provincial autonomy would be an excellent form of government for China, if it were permitted to develop unchecked. But it presupposes a balance of power which may easily be disturbed. The Fukien revolt has shown how delicate the balance of power is.

Politicians are running back and forth among the various sectional capitals, endeavoring to make various political and military alliances. It is impossible to predict when or how one of these alliances may be perfected and upset the present balance. The situation causes uncertainty, bad for business and trade.

Easy to Spend a Day or Two Crossing Single Farm in This Territory

Upper—Courtesy of the Australian Government. Lower—The Christian Science Monitor

In the Wilds of Northern Territory

Upper—Australian Cattle on Trek to Far-Off Market Over Hundreds of Miles of Scrub. Lower—Rough Going for Motoring Party Reaching Tract of Coarse High Grass.

Ruler of 11,000-Square-Mile Tract No King, Only an Australian Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Managing a farm of 11,000 square miles is like controlling a territory the size of Belgium, yet that is what Mr. Jack A. Martin does in his ordinary day's work in the north of Australia. Visiting here on one of his infrequent holidays, Mr. Martin told how the work goes on at Victoria Downs, one of the largest cattle stations in Australia, owned by an English company.

Victoria Downs, which is in Northern Territory, has less than 20 white people, but the cattle population reaches about 190,000. When the cattle are taken to market they have to trek 300 miles to Wyndham in the hot northern part of Western Australia. In the wet season these long treks are through billabongs and running streams, but in the dry years the cattle must pass through dry stages of 24, 30 and even 35 miles. They are driven in mobs of from 500 to 750 head. The droving is let by contract, each head drover having a company of four or five white men.

The drover's task of escorting mobs of cattle across the center of the continent is one that needs considerable resourcefulness. There are seasons of grueling heat, others when the flooded streams require careful negotiating. The possibility of stampedes requires continual vigilance. Much of the droving is continuous work, day and night, ever vast stretches of unfenced emptiness.

At Victoria Downs itself the cattle are attended by native aboriginal stockmen whom Mr. Martin describes as honest and efficient. The station is watered by nine bores which tap the sub-artesian supplies. The water is pumped by large windmills and piped to 20,000-gallon tanks. The tanks and windmills, being immense distances apart must be constantly supervised by an inspector, who travels around the property my motor.

Food supplies for the station come from Darwin and are transported by donkey teams. There are six outstations at Victoria Downs, rations being distributed every six weeks. With a river flowing through the property, flower gardens and vegetables are possible—often the only colorful spot in the brown immensity of the Northern Territory.

A journey from Victoria Downs to Adelaide requires eight or nine days. The first stage is a motoring stretch of about 800 miles to the rail head at Alice Springs, and then a rail journey of 980 miles to Adelaide. Mr. Martin is to return by way of the eastern states. In Queensland he will board a plane which in a few hours will land him at Newcastle Waters, about 220 miles from home.

The farm receives a monthly mail in the dry season, but letters and papers are brought by packhorse once every six weeks in the wet months—if there is no hitch in the plane, which is often the case.

Music

Eide Norena

A Norwegian operatic soprano, Mme. Eide Norena, gave a first Boston recital last night at Jordan Hall. She was greeted cordially by a large audience.

Mme. Norena's light, agile and rather high soprano was heard to less advantage than might have been expected in an opening group which comprised airs by Handel and Donaudy and two by Mozart, from "Die Zauberflöte" and "Die Entführung aus dem Seraglio." The purity of style, the elegance of phrase, the sustained vocal poise that these things imperiously demand, were not consistently enough in evidence. Moments of beauty there were, but too many phrases hurried for the sake of a waning breath supply, too many changes of tone quality, too many notes that were forced or artificial and inexpressive. Yet allowance may be made for the fact that these most difficult things were placed, rather injudiciously, early in the program, for much of Mme. Norena's subsequent singing had great charm and real distinction.

The airy, delicate melancholy with which she suffused Fauré's "Rencontre," "Toujours" and "Adieu" ("Pôeme d'un jour") had an inexpressible charm; and if, unaddicted to strong contrasts and inclined to touch but lightly the surfaces of the passions, her singing floated almost unruffled over the theatrical emotions of the poem sung, the same is precisely true of Fauré's music, which despite his obvious intent, transmitted the romantic poet's strong passions into his own inescapably delicate but superficial nostalgia. In a different vein of eerie phantasy, and once more by almost-understatement, she was highly successful with Debussy's inimitable "Fantoches," which she was induced to repeat. To the Schubert of "Du bist die Ruh'" and "Wohin" she did full and intelligent justice, surmounting the technical difficulties of the one and the interpretive temptations of the other. Into the exuberant "Kling" of Richard Strauss, though it hardly suited her tenuous voice and style, she hurled herself with such impetuosity that the lyric loveliness of tone and phrase with which she afterwards sang some Scandinavian songs by Grondahl and Grieg was doubly pleasing through the violence of the contrast. In such calm lyricism this singer excels.

Applauded with enthusiastic energy, well deserved (despite the reservations noted) by her high competence and excellent taste, Mme. Norena generously acknowledged the help of her competent accompanist, Mr. Pierre Luboschutz. S. S.

Aïda

Last night the New Boston Opera Company offered "Aïda" with Mme. Rosa Raisa singing the title rôle.

Since "Aïda" is pageantry of gorgeous type, an audience may justly ask that the eye as well as the ear be satisfied. This demand the New Boston Opera Company satisfied to a large extent. The costumes were fresh and of gratifying brilliance; the scenery and stage properties, while not sumptuous, were adequate.

Mme. Raisa's interpretation of the rôle of Aïda is well known to Bostonians. Histronically she was in excellent trim last night, vocally she was hardly as successful, although her top notes were as full and rich as ever. Only an occasional "hollow" in her vocal gamut betrayed regrettable shortcoming.

Mme. Dreda Aves was a comely Amneris, revealing a voice of pleasing quality used with discretion. It seemed to one spectator that she consistently underplayed the rôle with perhaps an exception in Scene I, Act 4, in which she seemed not to have needed the extra filip to her emotion given by the appearance of Radames en route to his doom. An appearance strangely enough not vouchsafed him last night.

As Radames Mr. Aroldo Lindi made a good impression. He sings with convincing fervor and his triumphant return from conquest was bravely accomplished. The remaining parts were well cast. Orchestra and chorus were conspicuous for their virtues. G. M. S.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Work Downs Reds

Not being finicky about the color "red," I stepped last Monday on the Boston Common and watched the maneuvers of a small, dispirited band of Communists, led by Mrs. Alice Burke and Carl Leiberman. This little group of hot-eyed, intense Communists, with real economic ideas in their heads, found their demonstration turned into a fiasco.

* * *

Their time-honored Marxian harangues were muffled by the clang of the CWA workers' shovels. Here was a choice symbol for the collector of symbols. Americans at work are revolution-proof. They may get but $10 a week, but the summits of their hopes are boundless. Against an obbligato of working Americans the subtlest argument ever spun by Stalin or Engels is a thin, discredited piping of defeat.

No Morgan could have looked with more tolerant complacency on the soap-box orator, than did these American working men with a crust of bread to the good.

* * *

Call the Plumber

Francis X. Hurley, State Auditor, conducting an investigation of Massachusetts' prisons, was ordered some time ago to keep still about his findings until his report was ready. Since that time the press has run story after story purporting to be part of the evidence in Hurley's coming report. Obviously Hurley is either violating Governor Ely's orders or else the press is mistaken about its source.

* * *

It seems that the mistake must be by the press, for it is inconceivable that a state official acting in good faith would so violate his orders. Undoubtedly Governor Ely told Mr. Hurley that a square deal for the State's penal system could not be obtained if premature conclusions were being drawn daily by the press. And of course Mr. Hurley wants a square deal for all the prisons.

* * *

"Coddling"

One point in the present prison embroglio demands definite clarification. At every turn one hears accounts that the modern prisons like the Norfolk Prison Colony are "coddling prisoners" that they are "country clubs." The fact is that modern penologists do not believe in coddling "hardened criminals." Even the new type warden believes fear, force and deprivation are the best diet for the real hard fellow.

* * *

But—and there is a big but—the difference between the medieval and twentieth-century warden is that he discerns that all his prisoners are not of the same cloth. Warden Lawes said only 10 per cent of the prisoners in any prison are the real trouble makers. And since men like Warden Lawes are studying their prison problems under a high voltage electric light rather than by a tallow candle, they recognize it is neither humane nor mathematical sense to fashion the treatment for the other 90 per cent by that which is necessary for the incorrigible 10 per cent.

* * *

It Will Finally Win

Today the State House is the theater for one of the major legislative tilts of the present session. Proponents of the Child Labor Amendment, hope to make Massachusetts the twenty-first state to ratify the amendment. Much of the propaganda against the amendment has been so absurd that it has really strengthened the cause. Armed with specific declaration from President Roosevelt of his support for the amendment, proponents have high hopes that Massachusetts will at last ratify.

* * *

It will be a skittish problem for the canny legislator to handle. Labor, educational and social organizations will be drawn up against the defenders of propertied interests, many of whom have built their fortunes on the sweated labor of children. There will be much talk of individual rights, which Mr. Edwin Smith, Commissioner of Labor and Industries, has labeled nought but subterfuge. Individual rights mean property rights to these men and working children have no property rights, Commissioner Smith said.

* * *

The legislator is betwixt and between. Labor and other proponents of social legislation have gained in stature and yet the aristocracy of property interests is not to be lightly cast aside.

Passing of the buck by means of a referendum to the people may suggest itself to the legislature as the best way out, especially on the eve of election.

R. M. B.

St. Johnsbury to Build Airport as CWA Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Feb. 7—In a special town meeting held here voters approved of the purchase of a 140-acre tract of land for an airport. The field is to be developed by the Government as a CWA project and has already been approved by a federal airport inspector so that work is expected to start within a week.

It is estimated that 200 unemployed will be used to complete the work which will take about four months. The airport will be one of the largest in northern New England.

Reich Recognizes Important Value Of Jewish Trade

Non-Aryan Restriction Lifted in Regard to Private Business

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 7—Official recognition of the importance of the part played by Jewish traders in German business is seen in an order issued today by Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior.

This order explains that the so-called "Aryan paragraph" limiting the eligibility of non-Aryans for public service does not apply to private business. The Aryan paragraph, today's order says, was necessary for national or state political reasons, but the Government itself placed limits upon its applicability and it would be better judged abroad if such limits were observed. The paragraph should not be applied to industrial and private business generally and the Minister of the Interior requests that such application be prevented by the local authorities concerned.

This announcement chimes with the recent decision of the Ministry of Finance which declared that though no Reich law prevented a non-Aryan from making his home abroad, yet since such removal meant reducing state tax revenues, such persons could not generally be permitted to depart unless they first paid the tax imposed upon all who flee Germany. The Jew today is thus free to do business in Germany but not to leave the country unless he pays compensation for profits made during his stay.

All Germans Become Citizens of Germany Under Reich Reform

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Feb. 7—Germans from today become legally German citizens.

Hitherto there have been citizens of Prussia, Saxony, Württemberg and other states, but no German or Reich citizens. This anachronism of inner state citizenship is now abolished by order of the Reich Minister of the Interior, valid today.

On the basis that the Reich reform of Jan. 30 last destroyed sovereignty of minor states in favor of the Reich, Dr. Wilhelm Frick now declares Reich, citizenship alone valid. All action by such governments concerning citizenship henceforward will be made in behalf of the Reich, and the Minister of the Interior's permission is necessary before any such is granted.

This decree fulfills the desire almost as old as the demand for German political unity and introduces conditions which no German would today oppose, but which was impossible until the National Socialists' overwhelming majority everywhere made the Reich reform decree possible.

Royalty Walks on Ocean Floor

NASSAU, Bahamas, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Earl of Athlone and Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, have found a new thrill—strolling on the floor of the ocean. Donning diving helmets, they went for a walk in the ocean's depths yesterday near Rose Island. The Governor of the Bahamas and Lady Clifford, their hosts, accompanied them.

Boston Dickens Fellowship Honors His 122d Anniversary

John C. Minot, Book Editor, Reads Paper From Mrs. A. Lincoln Bowles, Founder of the Boston Branch, With Anecdotes

"Boston — wonderful — modern — efficient — newspapers—Atheneum — two Atheneums—Carlisle—Sidney—Lowell — Longfellow — brilliant editors—Minot—here tonight—capital!"

Thus Mr. Frank W. Hersey introduced to the Boston Dickensians last evening Mr. John Clair Minot, book editor of the Boston Herald, bringing Alfred Jingle, Esquire, back from the haunts of Dingley Dell and the Fleet Prison, with the full flavor of his extravagant, telegraphic verbal energy, despite his shaving "lived on a pair of boots—whole fortnight. Silk umbrella—ivory handle—week."

The Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship gave a birthday party last evening to celebrate the 122d anniversary of that great author of the common people, Charles Dickens, the publication exactly 100 years ago last December of his first story, in a monthly magazine, and the founding 15 years ago today of the Boston branch itself, by Mrs. A. Lincoln Bowles, who is still a member.

A letter from Mrs. Bowles, who was unable to attend, read by the president, Mr. Edward F. Payne, reviewed the outstanding events in the history of the organization, from its first meeting at 40 Beacon Street, in 1919, to the exhibition last summer in the Dickens room in the Parker House, where the famous writer stopped during his second visit to Boston, in 1867.

Mr. Payne, the author of two books on Dickens, also read a paper which Dickens had written on the two anniversaries, his thirtieth and his fifty-sixth, which the latter spent on this side of the Atlantic. The first of these is described in one of his letters as ending, most suitably, with laughter and song. He and Kate, his wife, were serenaded, in the "Village of Worcester" by a Mr. Adams, a nephew of John Quincy Adams, and a friend with guitars. Deeply touched as he was, Dickens relates, he could not refrain from immoderate laughter, and had to choke it with the blankets on his bed, when suddenly he thought what a ridiculous appearance his boots must make to the singers, outside his door.

As Mr. Minot remarked, Dickens is loved and reverenced as no other author ever has been, throughout the English-speaking world. "We all love Galsworthy," he stated, "but I cannot conceive of a Galsworthy fellowship. There are Burns clubs and Shakespeare clubs and Browning clubs. There is a Ruskin club here in Boston. I have spoken before it but never heard Ruskin mentioned."

One member of the Branch, who read part of an article by Prof. William Lyon Phelps, on Dickens, in a recent number of the Forum, pointed out to those who might object to certain unattractive characters in the novels, that, "Well, there may be characters you don't like, but he meant you not to like them." Songs by Mr. Mervin E. Stevens and a one-act play from "David Copperfield," directed by Mrs. Harry Lee Bagley, furnished delightful additional entertainment.

Boston Relief Fund With $1,985,655 Is Near Halfway Line

Half the $4,500,000 race to aid Boston's needy is nearly run. The emergency fund marathon, 23 days under way, has reached a total of $1,985,655. The pace set in last year's drive is being closely followed and in some cases exceeded. Today or tomorrow the halfway mark is expected to be passed.

Today automobiles—110 of them—entered the contest. At the drop of the "starting flag" at 10:45 a. m., they started a tour through downtown Boston in the interest of the campaign. Each automobile represented one of the 110 social agencies for whose work the $4,500,000 fund drive is being staged. The motor parade was staged to emphasize the aims of the campaign, and a new spurt in contributions is expected as a result.

Yesterday's lap brought approximately $120,000 to the emergency coffers. The largest company contribution, $85,156, was received from the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and its employees. An anonymous gift of $5000 was the largest individual contribution.

The campaign officials were greatly heartened by the Telephone Company contribution. As the $2,000,000 mark approaches, they see victory well within the grasp of the foes of down-trodden morale.

Needy College Students To Get Federal Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—A change in the rules governing the providing of part-time jobs for needy young men and women college students to enable more colleges and universities to use the federal funds, was announced yesterday by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator.

Under the original ruling announced Feb. 2, colleges and universities were required to waive all fees for registration, tuition, laboratories, and any other purpose for students helped by federal funds. This requirement has been rescinded, because it was revealed that legal requirements in many states require that fees are to be paid by all students. This was the only change made in the rules.

Sail-Skaters Speed Over the Ice Far Swifter Than the Wind Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOLFEBORO BAY, N. H., Feb. 7—Folks hereabout have seen many speed boats skim along over the waters of this bay, but never had any of them ever witnessed such speed as Mr. Harold A. Harvey is doing on skates over the frozen surface.

It seems Mr. Harvey got rather weary of pushing his own feet across the ice, so he constructed a regular sail. It is made of unbleached duck, with one pole 15 feet long and the other 9 feet, at a total cost of $3. By using this in kite-shaped fashion Mr. Harvey says it is possible to reach a speed of 100 miles an hour. Also interesting to note is that the speed is always greater than that of the wind . . . that is, with a 30-mile wind a skate sailor should do better than 60 miles an hour. The advantage that this sail has is that one may go wherever he may choose by tacking as with a sailboat.

One in attempting this feat, however, should be an expert skater. The sport is one that is perfectly safe and is fast becoming popular in many sporting centers.

In a recent event at Champlain between iceboats and skate sailors the iceboats were given a good head start over the skaters, only to lose by a half-hour. This was due to the fact that the iceboats were unable to hold their course while the skaters had perfect control of their acquired point.

Already there are several skate-sailing clubs. These are located at Waltham and at Winchester, Mass., on Mystic Lake.

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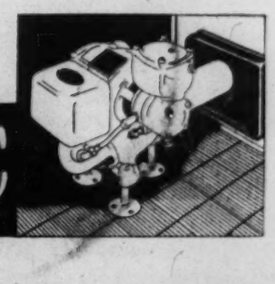

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Booklet on Request

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

Weaving Now a Popular Hobby

Women Taking It Up as Home Craft—Studios Teach It

By **Pearl Strachan**

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH the revival of the handicrafts and the restoration of antiques, it is inevitable that the modern craftsmen of New England should turn for inspiration to a period which has meant so much to them as descendants of pioneers in a new world. The first weaving in the colonies, although undertaken at a date when textiles in the Old World had developed to a costly and luxurious stage, was necessarily limited to the urgent needs of the household, and the settlers had only the flax of their own planting and the wool of their own shearing for thread. Moreover, they had neither the leisure nor the equipment for making any but the coarsest and simplest of fabrics. Thus the hearthstone weaver of those days restrained her shuttle to homespun linen and woolen cloths.

Those who possess such heirlooms as table cloths or bedspreads in the rose or star designs, the orange peel or table, or pine tree patterns, of an earlier day are finding much enjoyment in reproducing them on the treadle or hand looms, which can be purchased for a very moderate price.

As everybody knows, weaving follows the general idea of darning. The main difference is that the warp threads, (those parallel with the selvage) are put into motion as well as the weft threads (those which run across the fabric from selvage to selvage); and by rearrangement of these warp threads a number of different patterns may be obtained. They are stretched, before the weaving commences, into layers known as "sheds," through which the shuttle is thrown, leaving, on its journey from edge to edge, a trail of the weft thread.

Weaves and Looms

The three basic weaves are the plain, the twill and the satin. These suffice for the beginner, but there are many variations and complications of them which can be used by the skilled craftsman. Very simple looms can be made at home, by those mechanically-minded enough to comprehend the instructions which are to be found in books obtainable from a public library.

The Hammett four-harness loom in the illustration has a treadle, which expedites the weaving. Number 301 weaves a piece 21 inches wide, and costs $35. Number 401, also a treadle loom, weaves a fabric 32 inches wide and costs about $45. The table loom is popular with those who live in apartment houses, and one which is capable of a textile 20 inches wide can be purchased for $30. There is a small loom at $10, which weaves a piece 8 inches wide. This can be easily operated by one who is bedridden or otherwise restricted. There are even simple frame looms for $2, which a child can manipulate, and a portable arrangement, costing $3.25, which makes a fabric 9 inches in width.

Few hand-loom weavers today dye their own materials. They can buy them in almost any shade and quality desired; few have the leisure for steeping and straining saffron, boiling blue paper and alum in cider; or copperas in lye, as did their ancestors.

Friendly Groups of Weavers

Selecting necessarily at random one or two of the little workshops, generally known as "studios" in which New England women are carrying on their modern practice of an age-old craft, one feels that the dainty spic-and-span precision and the simple beauty which attend it would warm the hearts of the Colonial women who wove the dimities and woolens now in process of reproduction. Such is the crisp and sunny neatness of Miss Kate Van Cleve's garden studio in Brookline. The women and girls who come here to learn weaving find a restful occupation which is simplified for them by a carefully compiled textbook, the joint product of Miss Van Cleve and Miss Myra Davis. It is appropriately entitled, "The Gerden Studio Note Book of Elementary Hand Weaving," and includes hand and treadle loom definitions, colored drawings and directions. It sells for $12. These two master craftsmen also collaborate on a quarterly publication, an attractive, workmanlike thing, which they sell, chiefly to their pupils, for $3 a year. Every pattern illustrated is first tested in the Brookline studio. Miss Van Cleve is a graduate of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and for many years has taught weaving and other handicrafts.

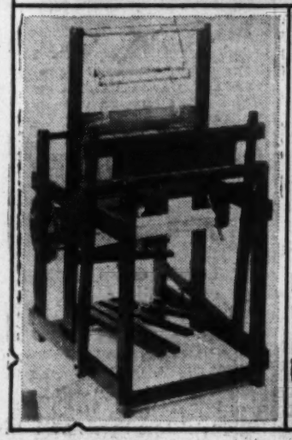
Miss Davis teaches blind girls at Woolson House, Cambridge, Mass. She also takes private pupils at her Boston studio, in Fayette Street, a quaint old corner of the city, near the old Hollis Street Theater. At a recent exhibition of handwork at the Fayette Street galleries, girls from her Woolson House classes worked a spinning wheel and an old-fashioned Baker loom.

A Little House

Another Massachusetts woman who has helped the handicapped to master this craft is Miss Gladys Hannah, who, after teaching at the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, built three years ago an amusing little portable house on her back lawn. It is the kind which can be put up in a day and a half, with one good-sized room to live and work in, and a bathroom attached. It is heated by an old-fashioned, wood stove, and contains half a dozen looms, on which all kinds of pupils come for lessons.

Some of the books on weaving which teachers recommend are "The Shuttle-Craft Book of American Hand-Weaving" by Mary Meigs Atwater; "Early American Textiles" by Frances Little; and the works of Miss Van Cleve and Miss Davis, mentioned in a preceding paragraph.

[The other two articles in this series of three on weaving appeared Jan. 24 and 26. If you have any questions concerning firms selling looms or weaving supplies, write the Editor of the Women's pages.]



Upper and Lower Right—By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor Lower Left—Courtesy of J. L. Hammett Company, Cambridge, Mass.

Above—Miss Kate Van Cleve Teaching Weaving in Her Garden Studio in Brookline, Mass. Below—A Hammett Foot Treadle 4-Harness Loom, Number 301, Which Makes Material About 21 Inches Wide. Lower Right—A Pupil of Miss Van Cleve's Weaving Tapestry.

Courtesy in Public Places

Business Meetings as a Good Test Also

Etiquette in Daily Living—13

By **Carilyn Stevens**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE who can ride day after day in crowded city conveyances and check himself honestly every night with one hundred per cent perfect is pretty nearly ready for a diploma in "Etiquette in Public Places," for few occasions are a more severe test of one's manners and unselfishness. Therefore "Exhibit C" has to do with "Behavior in Public Conveyances." For instance, one doesn't jostle, crowd, hurtle, elbow, thrust or parry. He doesn't slide, squirm or dodge in order to get the last available seat. He takes his way in an orderly fashion and if he has to stand he doesn't glare at the person who arrived just ahead of him, nor look sour or disgruntled. He is careful not to make a nuisance of his newspaper but keeps it well within his own territory. He doesn't open his window if it is unpleasant to someone else. It is kind if he sits next to the window to draw the shade to keep the sun out of a fellow sitter's eyes, or to offer to exchange seats so that two friends may sit together. He never takes space for two and he is willing to give up part of his own legitimate space in order to give a weary fellow traveler a corner.

Having Sought Economic Equality

Women riding in street cars, elevated trains and subways have much to learn as a sex before they reach the perfect mark. They will not be resentful toward men who are sitting while they stand and they will not rage inwardly if some man doesn't get up and offer his seat. Women who go down town during rush hours at their own pleasure or convenience have only themselves to blame if they must stand. Women in business, who must make their trip daily, have definitely embarked in the business life and have thereby proclaimed themselves (consciously or otherwise) man's equal and co-worker. Since, as a sex they have done so, they must in order to be fair, take the bitter along with the sweet. The feminist movement has been "for better, for worse." Gentlemen know that it is not correct form to sit when ladies are standing. In the drawing-room they wouldn't think of doing it. Many of these gentlemen are more or less at sea in the "new deal" and although they do sit in public conveyances they are not always at ease or comfortable in doing so, having more or less a feeling that something is wrong somewhere.

Women have been the aggressors, they have gone out after economic equality and it is therefore up to them to take the first steps in the readjustments that women's status today has necessitated. It is their place to make these gentlemen "feel at home" and to put them at ease by their own correct mental attitude.

"Friend Co-Worker," they can say, at least mentally, "we are pals. We stand (or sit) on terms of equality in the business world. That is all right with us. But in our social life let us observe the pleasant amenities and do continue to grant us (anyway for the present) the special privileges and courtesies hitherto granted our sex that we have so long been used to and enjoyed. These add much sweetness and grace to our social relations with each other amid all the strange goings-on in the world today."

Exhibit D—Conversation

When friends are together they will on many public occasions refrain from all conversation. Instances of this are public elevators, waiting lines where crowds are tightly packed, in doorways where conversation would obstruct the traffic, in streets and public conveyances where the noise and confusion make it very difficult to make oneself heard in anything much lower than a shout. No one cares to find herself in the predicament of a certain Loud Speaker. She and her friend were discussing their domestic problems in a street car. Because of the noise their voices were raised to a high pitch.

When the car came to an unexpected stop the Loud Speaker had acquired such momentum that she could not put on the brakes quickly enough and found herself broadcasting to an amused world, "Well, I always use onions in mine!"

It is more than a breach of etiquette to gossip about an absent third person, mentioning him or her by name. It may do untold mischief. At any rate it surely is not in accordance with the Golden Rule. If gossip about persons is ever permissible it certainly is not in public. On such occasions conversation should be confined to pleasant, impersonal subjects, which could do no harm even if overheard.

Exhibit E—At Business Meetings

When one attends a business meeting he takes care whenever it is possible to be well informed regarding the matters to be discussed. However, he will go with tolerance and an open mind, for business meetings are usually intended as opportunities for discussion and the expression of opinions pro and con. He will be on time and will listen with well-bred attention to the views of every speaker. Of course, one conforms to Parliamentary practice (the etiquette of debate) and he will therefore not insist belligerently upon rights that have been ruled out. He will not look vindictive or upset over speeches or votes not to his liking, nor will he take it as a personal insult because some speaker differs from him on a point. He will be careful not to allow such an impersonal difference to settle into a grudge or develop into a positive personal dislike of his fellow member.

Two quotations, recently printed in the Monitor, seem to point a definite way to harmonious conduct at business meetings. The first is from William Penn: "Be humble and gentle in your conversation; of few words, I charge you, but always pertinent when you speak; hearing out before you attempt to answer, and then speaking as if you would persuade, not impose." The other is from Cato: "He approaches nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent even when he knows he is right."

One of course does not whisper continuously at a business meeting, try to electioneer or make himself conspicuous in any way. Most business meetings are more or less occasions of serious thought and judgment. It should be hardly necessary to point out the demand of etiquette for decorum at church business meetings. Suitability reminds one that on such occasions the intervals during which votes are being counted are not proper times for hilarity, exchange of jokes or other demonstrations of emotional excitement.

[There are 25 articles in this series, which runs on Wednesdays.]

From Our Readers

Cross Stitch the Typographs!

Has anyone noticed what charming cross-stitch designs could be made from the Typograph drawings on the "Daily Features Page? The drummer boy for a child's bureau scarf; the penguin for any number of household uses; the beautiful peacock for a tea-table cover; the dainty old fashioned silhouettes, which appeared some time ago, for any number of uses. These can all be developed with the aid of cross-stitch canvas, and anyone accustomed to this needlework would have no difficulty in supplying colors.

(Mrs.) V. S., Portland, Oregon.

Art Gum on White Shoes

I have recently noticed some helpful suggestions on the Women's Pages and think the following might be of use also: Last summer I had but one pair of shoes, white kid. These I kept in beautiful condition until they were literally worn through the soles, in the following manner:

Each time I took them off I wiped them with a clean cloth, going over any spots or rubbed places with art gum. I used a little more energy in the creases which eventually appeared across the toes. Not once did I use a liquid, and I was asked many times how I kept them looking so well.

(Miss) E. D. C., Pasadena, Calif.

'That Is What Clubs Are Doing to Us Men'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE writer was a guest at dinner not long ago in a home where the mother is an active club woman, and the father is a well-informed, successful lawyer. The conversation turned to the League of Nations, the World Court and the Disarmament Conference. Large topics of conversation surely.

There was brilliant verbal intercourse. Sometimes the thoughts expressed as matter of personal opinion were challenged, sometimes agreed with and enlarged upon. But when it came to matters of actual occurrence, happenings that are now a part of history, was the time when a remark was made, by the lawyer, which should be both an encouragement and an incentive to club women.

The man had made a statement concerning some decision which had been made at Geneva. He was quietly, but firmly, interrupted by his wife, who said, "I beg your pardon, my dear, but that was not the final decision. The matter was decided this way—" and she gave a clear and careful analysis of the subject under discussion.

The man whose statement had been thus challenged listened, courteously attentive, until his wife had finished, and then he said, "Are you very sure about that? I have not read the reports recently, but that was not my impression."

"I am sure," replied the club woman, "And I will tell you why I am so sure. Last week I read a paper on the subject at our study club, and I spent considerable time consulting the most recent data and best authorities while I was preparing that paper."

With a nod of appreciation the lawyer said, "I bow to your superior acumen and information." And then, turning to me he continued, "That, you see, is what women's clubs are doing to us men. In order to keep pace with our wives in their knowledge of world affairs, and a thousand other subjects, we need to study constantly." He paused for a moment, and then said, "No, that's not the best way out for us. The best thing that we can do is to inform ourselves, vicariously, through dinner-table conversation in our homes. Hereafter I shall try my prowess as a cross examiner oftener, but," with a chuckle, "heaven defend me from being the examined!"

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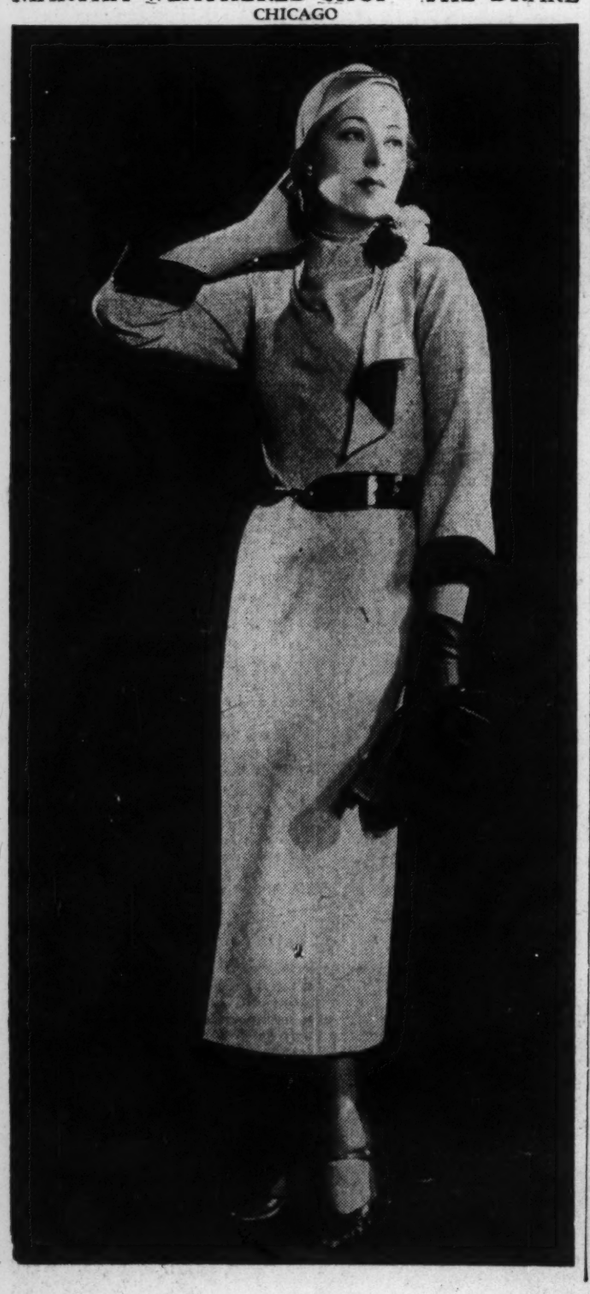

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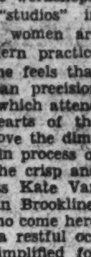

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The Home Forum

Music, Moonlight and a Nightingale

IT WAS at the end of one of those rare June days, in the midst of a Paris season, that I heard the loveliest, the most ethereal duet—or perhaps I should call it a musical dialogue—that it has ever been my privilege to listen to. The participants were unique. The setting was perfect. The occasion was unforgettable.

The event is surrounded in my memory with a mystic veil of unreality. Yet there can be no doubt that it actually happened. It was one of the most supremely real things I have ever experienced. Still, the ensemble was so ideal as to leave an impression of theatricality, and I find myself thinking of the episode as of a scene in a play, a superbly planned spectacle of which I was a favored spectator.

There is something theatrical about the Grande Semaine, and this was a part of the pageant. During this focal week in June, Parisians make a point of being at home, and strangers are drawn like moths to the *Ville Lumière*. From country houses, where they have halted en route from the Riviéra or other winter refuges, the lords and ladies of modern France troop to the capital, there to be joined by a cosmopolitan throng of Londoners, New Yorkers, South Americans, and a sprinkling of the wealthy and the famous from all parts of Europe. After a week of hospitality, of renewing old acquaintances and making new ones, the throng again disperses, scattering from seashore to mountain-top, from the Alps and the Pyrénées to Deauville or Ostende.

During this jolly week in Paris,—and for a little longer, so loath are the city's guests to limit their stay to a mere seven days—the Opéra is packed with brilliant audiences, mannequins display the advanced summer styles at Longchamps, the drags, or tallyhos, make their gay progress through the Bois, and balls and dinners are the order of each day.

* * *

We had just been wafted through such a day, which began with an open-air breakfast, or rather lunch, in the Bois, and swept us, with a détour to Versailles, to a climax at the Opéra-Comique. At any rate, we believed it was the climax, for *Carmen* had been exceptionally well sung, and we went to bed with its haunting melodies still in our ears, with the feeling that a day could hardly hold more of charm and beauty. But we were awakened, shortly after midnight, to an experience more uniquely, more exquisitely beautiful, than anything the day had held.

At almost the same moment, each of us was aroused to consciousness by the song of a bird. The sweet, high notes came pouring through our windows in a veritable cascade of liquid sound. Simultaneously we rose and went out onto our balcony.

Bright moonlight streamed across the gardens of the Trocadèro and shone on the Seine along the Quai de Tokio. Beyond the river, the Eiffel Tower loomed. Its advertising lights winked a last message on behalf of a motorcar manufacturer and went out for the night. The air was like a calm, serene pool, and into it poured only the clear, impetuous stream of the nightingale's song.

For several minutes the outpouring continued, then suddenly ceased. Had he gone? Had he finished for the night, we asked ourselves, hoping it could not be so. Complete silence prevailed, a deep soundlessness flooded with silver light.

Then came the sound of violins, at first a dim palpitation like a thousand bees buzzing in the distance. Gradually an air was evolved from this dimness, and came floating to us through the tree tops, the *Song of India*, of Rimsky-Korsakov. This music originated in the terraced garden of the Duc and Duchesse de B——, not far away along the hillside, where a reception was in progress. We could see the gleam of lights and hear the orchestra.

Hardly had the violins commenced to play when the nightingale's song burst forth again, loud and clear as ever. He was nearer to us than the musicians, and his aria rose in effortless clarity above orchestral strains which he evidently looked upon as an accompaniment.

* * *

Like an operatic prima donna, the bird seems inspired by the fashionable audience assembled in the garden. He had a fine orchestra, of perhaps forty pieces, to support him. He understood his rôle. He needed no Jean de Reszke to teach him voice placement and stage deportment. The moon was his spotlight, the trees and fountains his scenery. Across the backdrop of his stage moved lighted barges on the Seine.

As in Stravinsky's *Le Rossignol* the prima donna sits in the orchestra pit to sing her rôle, and as in Rimsky-Korsakov's *Coq d'Or* the singer remains a spectator to the acting of the Cock, even so the nightingale remained offstage, hidden in the wings, but his aria was the outstanding feature of the performance. If I were Mr. Gatti-Casazza, of the Metropolitan Opera, I should try to get such a performer. Could our little friend but be persuaded to limit himself to an Opera House, he would do *Le Rossignol* to perfection. Prima donnas, such as Jenny Lind, have become nightingales; our nightingale showed that he could equal any prima donna.

As long as the orchestra played, he sang. When the orchestra stopped, he stopped. Every number played by the musicians called forth a song from him. And this went on until dawn was streaking the eastern sky, and the guests and musicians of the Duke and Duchess took their leave. We had brought easy chairs and steamer rugs onto the balcony in order to enjoy the dialogue to the fullest. Some of the neighbors had done likewise.

We had never before heard a nightingale in the Trocadèro gardens, and we never heard one again. We were never absolutely certain where he had been, but the place which appeared most likely was a high lattice-work inclosure covered with thick vines which rose between us and the ducal garden. Apparently, the songster had wandered into the city from the Bois de Boulogne or the woods at Saint-Cloud, heard the orchestra playing, and stayed the night in the vicinity to show mere men musicians what real music could be like. For us, outsiders, his visit was a rare and never-to-be-forgotten experience. His departure left us in the mood of the poet Keats, who wrote in his *Ode to a Nightingale*:

Adieu! adieu! thy plaintive anthem fades
Past the near meadows, over the still stream,
Up the hill-side; and now 'tis buried deep
In the next valley-glades:
Was it a vision, or a waking dream?
Fled is that music:—Do I wake or sleep?

S. M.-M.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Like a Frozen Fairyland

We were now revelling in th describable freshness of the Antarctic that seems to permeate one's being, and which must be responsible for that longing to go again which assails each returned explorer from polar regions. . . .

Marston found, as other artists have found, that nature's colorschemes in the Antarctic are remarkably crude, though often wondrously beautiful. Bright blues and greens are seen in violent contrast with brilliant reds, and an accurate record of the colours displayed in a sunset, as seen over broken ice, would suggest to many people an impressionistic poster of the kind seen in the London streets. Words fail one in an attempt to describe the wildly bizarre effects observed on days when the sky was fiery red and pale green, merging into a deep blue overhead, and the snow-fields and rocks showed violet, green and white under the light of the moon. Marston used to delight in the "grey days," when there was no direct sunlight and the snow all around showed the most subtle tones of grey; there would be no shadows anywhere, perhaps light drifts of snow would be blowing about, and the whole scene became like a frozen fairyland. The snow-bergs and snow-fields were white under direct light, but any hollows showed a vivid blue, deepening almost to black in the depths.—From "The Heart of the Antarctic," by ERNEST SHACKLETON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Steyning High Street: From a Wood Engraving by Barbara Gregg

STEYNING is one of the numerous places in England whose names are not pronounced as they are spelt, since, according to authority, it should be pronounced Stenning.

It is a strange fact that Steyning, now ten miles distant from the sea, was once a thriving port. Records tell us that the sea receded in the fourteenth century, up to which time the town enjoyed some measure of importance in the county of Sussex. An idea of its status may be gained from the fact that the town not only possessed two churches (one of which is mentioned in Domesday Book) and a market, but a mint of its own.

Steyning is now a village on the highroad to the sea—the road to Shoreham and Worthing; more of a "through station" for motor traffic; less a halt for travelers; a rendezvous for artists. The antiquity of the village, with its straggling High Street of colorful, irregular houses and shops, screened about by the delightful South Downs, is a constant source of attraction to artists.

Venerable trees of graceful line are frequently featured in the wood engravings of Miss Barbara Gregg. Here they cling precariously to the roadside, with a hint from the modern automobile parked alongside them that the narrow and twisting highway may some day require widening and straightening. There is certainly something portentous about this print; perhaps it is due to the dramatic effect of light which comes searching down among the gables and gardens, making gloomy and mysterious the shadows. All is sultry and still, as though a storm were approaching.

"HAY ENSALZAMIENTO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¡CUÁN inspirador es mirar el azul puro del cielo en un día sin nubes, o la gran bóveda celeste, engastada con miriadas de estrellas en una noche tranquila y serena! Ante vistas simbólicas tan bellas nuestro pensamiento siente el anhelo de elevarse espiritualmente aun cuando el sentido mortal tienda a mantenerle en limitaciones materiales. La humanidad está tan acostumbrada a creer que sólo lo material está manteniendo la existencia, que olvida mirar hacia el cielo espiritual de los pensamientos para recibir su sustento verdadero. Hay, sin embargo, en el corazón humano un anhelo inherente de lo hermoso, lo bueno y lo puro; y por muy bajo que los hombres parezcan hundirse en el lodo de la materialidad, hay tiempos cuando sus aspiraciones se elevan para buscar su atmósfera natal en la conciencia de un bien espiritual. Esto es natural a causa del hecho que el hombre es la creación de Dios, el bien, y formado a su imagen y semejanza, según la Biblia declara.

Para ser la imagen y semejanza de Dios, el hombre tiene que parecerse a Dios, y permanecer así eternamente. ¿Es lógico, pues, creer que el concepto que la mente carnal ha formado y el cual contempla materialmente, pueda ser la imagen de Dios, a quien los mortales no pueden percibir? Cristo Jesus trajo a un mundo en gran necesidad de salvación, el camino de la redención de todo mal y dolor de la existencia humana. Su ministerio de amor era la manifestación de su entendimiento perfecto de un Dios que es el Amor, y por medio de aquella influencia divina curaba toda clase de pecado y de enfermedad. Estas palabras del Maestro, tal como fueron escritas por San Juan, indican claramente su manera de pensar y de vivir y son tan aplicables a nuestras necesidades hoy como cuando fueron pronunciadas: "De mí mismo no puedo hacer nada: según oigo, juzgo; y mi juicio es justo." ¡Qué confianza tan sencilla y qué humildad tan pura! Ningún mal podía entrar en su conciencia, elevándose con constancia hacia Dios en esperanza de dirección, fortaleza y amor.

La Ciencia Cristiana ha revelado la significación espiritual de las enseñanzas y obras de Jesús, y en las páginas 260 y 261 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy da este consejo tan sabio a los que busquen el camino del Cristo para salir del laberinto de los pensamientos materiales: "Si miramos al cuerpo en busca de placer, encontramos dolor; si en busca de Vida, encontramos muerte; si en busca de Verdad, encontramos error; si en busca de Espíritu, encontramos su contrario, la materia. Ahora, invertid esta acción. Apartad la vista del cuerpo para contemplar la Verdad y el Amor, el Principio de toda felicidad, armonía e inmortalidad."

Tal vez parezca imposible que se pueda volver el pensamiento hacia Dios en lo que aparenta ser un padecimiento físico, o elevarse por encima de alguna experiencia humana discordante; y habría quizás cierto fundamento para esto, si uno no tuviera nada que le ayudase en este esfuerzo. Supongamos que un hombre al pasar por un camino desconocido haya caído en un pozo profundo. Comprendiendo su incapacidad de salir de allí sin ayuda ajena, y sabiendo que no adelantaría nada si bajara su vista, lamentando su condición, condenándose a sí mismo o echando la culpa a los demás, haría sin duda lo que sería necesario para él hacer,—miraría hacia arriba en busca de auxilio. Pidiendo socorro, esperaría pacientemente la llegada de algún libertador; y cuando éste apareciera con los medios necesarios, el que estuviere en dificultad, sería pronto sacado de sus apuros y puesto en salvo.

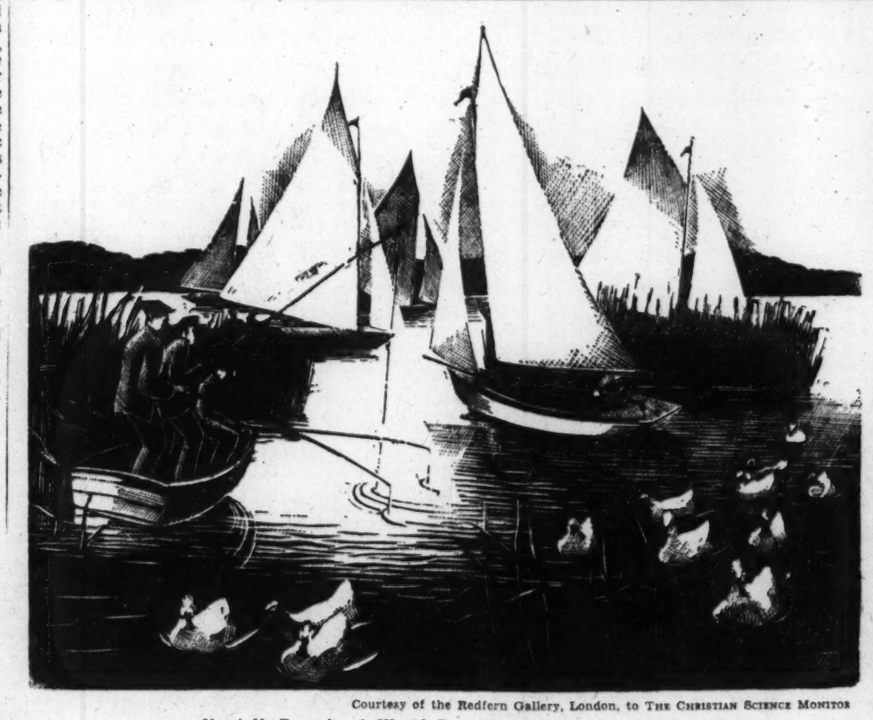
Así también en su peregrinación por el desierto confuso de las creencias humanas, los hijos de los hombres encontrándose en las honduras de las tentaciones de este mundo, hundidos en orgullo, vanidad y egoísmo, y sufriendo a consecuencia de ello, pueden aprender por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana a mirar hacia arriba, hacia su amante Padre-Madre Dios, ganando así su libertad y dominio. "¡Mirad hacia mí y sed salvos, todos los términos de la tierra; porque yo soy Dios, y no hay otro alguno!" es el mensaje cariñoso del Amor divino, hablando por la boca del profeta Isaías. No importa qué profundamente afligido uno parezca estar al sentido humano,—"¡hay ensalzamiento!" como leemos en el libro de Job. No hay circunstancias que puedan impedir nuestra comprensión de aquello que hace falta para elevarnos y libertarnos. No hay dificultad que no tenga salida, y esta salida se nos revelará por el estudio persistente y la aplicación de la Ciencia Cristiana.

¡Cuán naturalmente se vuelve la flor hacia la luz; y cuán dichosos somos nosotros que podemos volvernos siempre que queramos del sentido material hacia el Amor infinito, el hacedor y proveedor de todo lo que es verdadero y bueno! Mary Baker Eddy sondó para nosotros las honduras de la experiencia humana en su prueba de la Ciencia del Cristo, y con humildad y amor profundos podía dar a todos los que buscaban el camino de la Vida esta amonestación tan inapreciable en las páginas 307 y 308 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "Todo pensamiento humano debe dirigirse instintivamente a la Mente divina como su único centro y su única inteligencia. Hasta que esto se haga, no se le comprenderá al hombre como armonioso e inmortal."

La paz será el galardón de aquellos que acepten este precepto con mansedumbre y obediencia gozosa. Con alegría pueden recibir su recompensa expresada tan apropiadamente en las palabras del himno hermoso:

"A Ti me vuelvo en todo dolor,
Que así no puedo errar;
Tu roce siento, eterno Amor,
Y sano de mi mal."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).



Courtesy of the Redfern Gallery, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Norfolk Broad: A Wood Engraving by E. Joan Ellis

THE design of Miss E. Joan Ellis's print is composed of symbols typical of Norfolk Broadland. No feature, such as a windmill or other building, identifies this as a view of any particular one of the numerous Broads that intersect the flat county of Norfolk, but the character and atmosphere are well suggested. Situated near the east coast of England, Broadland is combed by the bracing winds that sweep in from the North Sea. The qualities of freshness and clarity are readily appreciated in Miss Ellis's print; the breeze is not strong enough to ruffle the surface of the water or bend the reeds, but is sufficient to fill the sails of the small yachts and allow them to tack with graceful ease.

It may be questioned if the anglers are likely to have a particularly good time. It looks at the moment as if everything had arrived on the scene at the same time, yet the men appear so engrossed in their occupation that they have not become conscious of any disturbance. No doubt they hoped for solitude, though little of this can be expected on the Broads in the sailing season. Their type and make-up suggest that they are workers who have taken an excursion from one of the neighboring towns, rather than nautically-minded visitors from a distance, who love to rig themselves out in correct style with sweaters and peaked caps.

The ducks are paddling by as though they resented the intruders and were off in search of a more peaceful playground. The tall dense patches of reeds and rushes form effective cover for moorhens, reed-warblers and other birds, and are a breeding ground for dragonflies, midges, frogs and water rats.

Miss Ellis's print is characterized by lively activity. The ducks particularly are on the move, their manner amusingly eloquent as they stare impudently at the human fishers or turn disdainfully away.

Miss Ellis has used the pyramidal form of composition in this engraving with marked effect.

Tree Circle

Roll soft and smooth your velvet lawn to meet the pebbled lane,
But where the woods have ringed you round, there let the woods remain,
So flashing scarlet through the dawn a tanager may fly,
An oriole rise caroling against the golden sky,
Bright little furry creatures peep, and gayly dare to run
From leafy shadows where they dwell to pleasant noonday sun.
When all day long these folk have been your friends, on evening breeze
Will come the swallows homing past the sunset through your trees,
Before the magic hour when moonlight falls across the lawn,
And all is silver peace within the ring the woods have drawn.

AGNES MILLER.

"There is lifting up"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW inspiring it is to behold the pure azure of the sky on a cloudless day, or to view the great dome decked with myriads of stars on a calm, clear night! Before such beautiful symbolic sights the tendency of one's thought is to rise spiritually, even while mortal sense would hold it to material limitations. Mankind is so accustomed to believe that the material is alone sustaining existence that it neglects to look toward the spiritual heaven of thought for real sustenance. There is, however, an inherent desire in the heart of humanity for the beautiful, good, and pure; and no matter how low mortals may seem to sink, there are times when their aspirations rise to find in the consciousness of spiritual good their native atmosphere. This is natural because of the fact that man is the creation of God, good, and is made in His likeness, as the Bible states.

To be the image of God, man must be Godlike, and eternally so. Is it logical to believe that the concept which the carnal mind creates and cognizes materially can be the likeness of God, whom mortals cannot behold? Christ Jesus brought to a world sorely in need of redemption the way of deliverance from all human want and woe. His ministry of love betokened the perfect understanding of God as Love, and through this divine influence every form of sin and disease was healed. These words of the Master recorded by John clearly indicate the manner of his thinking and living, and are as applicable for our needs today as when he uttered them: "I can of mine own self do nothing: as I hear, I judge: and my judgment is just." What simple trust and pure humility! No evil was permitted to enter his consciousness, steadfastly uplifted to God for guidance, strength, and love.

Christian Science has revealed the spiritual meaning of Jesus' teachings and works, and in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 260, 261) Mrs. Eddy gives this wise counsel to those seeking the Christ-way out of the maze of material thinking: "If we look to the body for pleasure, we find pain; for Life, we find death; for Truth, we find error; for Spirit, we find its opposite, matter. Now reverse this action. Look away from the body into Truth and Love, the Principle of all happiness, harmony, and immortality."

Perhaps one may believe that it is impossible to turn thought to God in what appears to be bodily suffering, or to rise above some distressing human experience; and, indeed, this would be so if one had nothing to aid one in this effort. Let us suppose that a man, while walking along an unfamiliar path, had fallen into a deep pit. Realizing his inability to get out unaided, and knowing that nothing could be gained by either looking down, lamenting his condition, or blaming himself or others, he would, doubtless, do the one thing needful and look up for help. Calling for assistance, he would patiently await the coming of a deliverer, and when he appeared with the necessary means, the one in distress would soon be drawn up into safety.

Even so, in their pilgrimage through the tangled wilderness of human beliefs, the children of men, finding themselves in the depths of worldly allurements, engulfed in pride, vanity, and selfishness, and suffering in consequence, may learn through Christian Science to look up to the loving Father-Mother God, and gain their freedom and dominion. "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else," is the tender message of divine Love speaking through the prophet Isaiah. No matter how sorely afflicted to mortal sense one may be, "there is lifting up," as it is stated in the book of Job. No circumstance can prevent the realization of the one thing needful to uplift and free us. There is always a way out of every difficulty, and this way is made clear through the faithful study and application of Christian Science.

How naturally the flower turns toward the light; and how blessed it is that one can always turn away from material sense to infinite Love, the creator and provider of all that is real and good! Mary Baker Eddy sounded the depths of human experience in her proof of the Science of Christ, and in deep humility and love could give to all seeking the way of Life this priceless admonition (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 307, 308): "Every human thought must turn instinctively to the divine Mind as its sole center and intelligence. Until this be done, man will never be found harmonious and immortal."

Peace awaits those who lovingly accept this precept and gladly obey. With joy they may enter into the reward so fittingly expressed in the words of a beautiful hymn:

"I look to Thee in every need,
And never look in vain;
I feel Thy touch, eternal Love,
And all is well again."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Adventurers

He had not meant to push his way in among the crowds that had gathered to see the explorer off. The January wind had blown him into the station, hurrying him across the cobbled entrance and down the drafty passage, and there he was, wedged between the newspaper stall and the ticket office, one of a miscellaneous collection of people craning their necks for a glimpse of the hero and his luggage.

Porters, being privileged persons, were allowed to pass with their loads. Many people, it seemed, were adventuring that day, leaving the sallow light that filtered through the dirty glass of the roof for foreign lands. He read the names on the labels as they passed him, liquid-sounding names, full of sunshine and color. Many of the trunks and cases were covered with names, proclaiming their many and various voyages; views there were, too, brilliant little scenes hiding the scratches on the leather. Following closely in the wake of the porters were the adventurers themselves, vigorous folk wrapped in fur coats.

The crowd suddenly became tighter. Somewhere in the center the principal adventurer had been sighted, and the craning and straining and crushing increased. A few voices cheered and the sound, filtering to the fringe, caused the stray ends to push forward. Realizing the futility of his own efforts, the man deliberately backed out toward an open space and breathed freely again.

It was then that his eyes alighted on a solitary hand-truck, standing against the wall and guarded by a porter. It bore a new canvas trunk, a new square wooden box, a new leather case, and a new hockey-stick. Freshly-painted initials proclaimed the owner, and neatly written labels told of a destination not many miles away.

The man regarded the small collection of luggage half curiously—so immaculate and neat it was, so very much cared for and thought about. He fancied he could see beneath the lids layers of folded shirts and ties, boxes of collars and handkerchiefs all clearly marked; a leather writing-case stocked with paper and envelopes; a book or two; the regulation pairs of boots and shoes. The tuck box, square, solid and capacious, contained the cake, specially baked for the occasion; tins of favorite biscuits, toffee, sardines and condensed milk; boxes of dried fruit, peppermint lumps, and candy. Automatically he moved toward the hockey stick. He wanted to handle it and test its spring, but the porter had his eye on him. Someone had given the wood a rub over with oil, and he sniffed it keenly as he bent down. What memories of school days that smell conjured up!

The station clock struck the hour and, half reluctantly, he went to the Underground. At the entrance he turned and looked back. The owner of the new luggage had arrived, a small, eager boy with a school cap and a mother. For a moment the young face was clearly seen, raised in anticipation, then it was lost among the hurrying passengers.

The continental train whirled the adventurers away to the romance of foreign lands. In another train, moving toward the country, a small boy went to his first big school.

D. A. L.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Prices Set Back on Further Taking of Profits

Intermittent Rallies Not Very Impressive, and Losses General

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Heavy realizing swept the stock market today, carrying numerous shares 1 to around 4 points lower.

Metals and a few specialties resisted but other industrials, rails and utilities gave way to the selling. The list leveled off in the late dealings, and some recovery appeared.

American Telephone, U. S. Steel, American Commercial Alcohol, Delaware & Hudson, Case, Santa Fe and Consolidated Gas lost 2 to 4 at their worst.

U. S. Smelting showed a net gain of 5 points.

Selling of some of the aircraft issues was attributed partly to the inquiry at Washington into mail contracts and other air transport activities.

Just what effect the French political disturbances may have had on domestic equities was a disputed question among brokerage houses. That the sell-off may have been due partly to uneasiness over the troubles in the Place de La Concorde was the belief in some quarters, although most market observers felt this influence was a minor one.

The Long Pull

It was pointed out in several banking offices that further confidence of unrest in France might even result in an additional expatriation of foreign funds for investment in American securities because of possible unstable conditions in European markets.

For several days various stock analysts have been of the opinion that some sort of a reaction was on the program because of the sharp advance which has been enjoyed by most equity groups. Few, however, expected any serious reversal. The majority were still optimistic for what is termed the "long pull."

Bond Trading Slower

The bond market moved at a somewhat slower pace today, and during the morning trading no definite trend was established.

Buyers appeared eager to take advantage of yesterday's recessions to pick up certain issues, and in these there was a prompt recovery from the reactionary trend. In other parts of the list, however, trading continued the major force in the trading operations, and prices yielded additional ground.

Traders followed the action of foreign groups with especial interest because of the unsettling events in Paris, but the division reflected no perceptible uneasiness, even to the French issues, which were higher with the franc.

Some moderate gains occurred during the early trading in Great Northern 4½s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, North American 5s, Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s and Phillips Petroleum 5½s.

Secondary rails had to absorb a considerable amount of realizing which forced prices down fractions to around a point in a number of instances. Such losses occurred in some loans of the Erie, Alleghany Corporation, Milwaukee, Baltimore & Ohio, Nickel Plate and Southern Railway.

A like trend governed some of the utility and industrial classifications, including International Telephone issues, National Dairy Products 5¼s, American & Foreign Power 5s, and Postal Telegraph 5s.

U. S. Governments showed little variation in light trading. A few of the Treasury issues were down 1-32 to 5-32s of a point with the rest of the list unchanged.

Behind the Tape

By Humphrey B. Neill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—As I write this the market has just been subjected to a heavy selling drive with the ticker tape running seven and eight minutes late. It was this sort of action that I have been afraid of, although there is no danger in these periodic selling waves when one has his account in sound condition.

The drive this morning evidently found many buyers ready to take stocks as they were thrown upon the market. Prices gave way but little considering the volume of transactions. It was noticeable that the sound-sponsored stocks which have been relatively dead during the recent phase of the advance were likewise relatively stable during the sell-off. I am referring to such shares as U. S. Steel, Johns-Manville, American Can, Atchison, American Smelting, du Pont, General Motors, Allied Chemical, etc.

One cannot state, however, that this morning's selling was a completed selling climax until more time is allowed. Frequently stocks will run into heavy selling, which dried up in an hour or so, and then following a listless rally there is another burst of selling. It will be interesting to watch that phase of the situation today.

If a second wave of liquidation does not carry stocks below this morning's lows it would seem safe to accept the indication favorably. For me, I prefer to give the market another day or two before trying to arrive at a decided opinion.

I cannot resist mentioning a factor which is always present whe the market sells off actively following an advance so publicized as the recent one. That is the distraught and worried looks which appear upon the faces of the trading public sitting around a broker's board room. It accentuates so conspicuously the tremendous advantage of being conservative in our market dealings that I wonder more traders do not force themselves to be protected at all times. However, when I think of the stories of the South Sea bubble and other speculative mania I realize that human nature is about the same as it always was.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 7	Feb. 6
97½	89	7	Abraham & S pf	60	97½	96	96	97½	
11½	6¾	..	Adams Express	8400	11¾	10⅝	10¾	11⅝	
27½	21½	1	Adams Mills	10800	27½	26	26⅞	27	
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	4200	11⅜	10½	10⅝	11¼	
7⅝	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	900	7	6¾	6¾	7⅛	
9⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	3200	9¾	9¼	9¼	9½	
106¼	95½	3f	Air Reduction	100	104¼	103½	103¼	105	
23½	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	8300	23⅜	22¼	23¼	22½	
5¼	4⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	11700	5¼	4⅜	4⅜	5¼	
14⅜	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	900	13½	12⅛	12¾	13¾	
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	11	11	11	11⅜	
13½	5⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	11	11	11		
157	144	6	Allied Chem	1800	154½	149	149½	154⅜	
126	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	124	124	124	123	
23¼	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	11500	22⅜	20⅝	20¾	22½	
20	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	19¾	18	18	19¾	
50⅜	41½	2	Amerada	1600	48	48	48	48¼	
36	34⅝	..	Am Ag Ch Del	900	33¼	32½	32	33½	
22	14½	..	Am Bank Note	2100	21½	20¾	20¾	21½	
46½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	46½	44⅛	44⅛	44¼	
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	2100	11⅞	11	11	11⅛	
64	58½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	40	63	60	60	63½	
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	1200	37	35½	36	37	
107	98	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	107	107	107		
103½	94¼	4	Am Can	8600	102⅝	100¼	101	102⅛	
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	4200	32¾	30	31	33	
56½	38¼	..	Am Car & F pf	1300	55	52¼	53¼	56	
12	6½	..	Am Chain	400	10⅞	10½	10½	10⅞	
30	20½	..	Am Chain pf	100	30	30	30		
49	29	2e	Am Chicle	400	48½	46⅜	48⅜	48	
30½	27⅛	4	Am Coal	130	29	27⅞	28	28¾	
6½	3⅜	..	Am Colortype	600	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	6	
62⅜	51¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	8800	57¼	54⅜	55¾	57½	
4⅛	2⅜	..	Am Encaustic T	900	4⅛	3½	3½	3¾	
13¾	7¾	4	Am & For Pow	45400	13⅜	12	12⅜	13¾	
29¾	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	1200	28	27½	27½	29⅞	
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	900	25	22½	22½	25	
17½	9¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	2400	17	15½	16	17½	
20¾	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	1500	20⅝	19¾	20⅜	20	
10½	7¾	..	Am Hide & L	1200	9¾	9¾	9¾	10½	
40⅜	30⅞	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	40½	39¾	40½	40½	
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	2500	10	9¾	9½	9⅞	
10⅜	6½	..	Am International	15800	10⅜	9⅞	9⅝	10⅞	
1⅜	⅜	..	Am La France	1000	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6⅞	4	..	Am La Fr pf	100	5½	5½	5½		
38⅝	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	3500	37	35	36	38	
71	50	..	Am Loco pf	1100	71	69	69	69½	
9⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	700	7½	7½	7½	8¼	
8	4¼	..	Am Mach & M ct	200	7	7	7	7	
23⅜	18	..	Am Metal	7400	23⅜	22	22⅝	22¼	
31¾	21	1½	Am News	300	31	30	30	31½	
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	28800	12¼	10⅝	10⅞	12½	
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	3900	29¾	28¼	28¼	29⅞	
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	3200	26¼	24	24⅛	25⅝	
17⅝	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	15900	17⅛	16	16½	17⅛	
22⅞	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	24400	26½	24⅜	25⅜	27	
46⅞	36	3	Am Safety Razor	900	46⅜	46½	46½	46½	
6	3¼	..	Am Seating	2500	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞	
2¾	1	..	Am Ship & Com	700	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞	
29	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	27⅞	26½	26½	27⅝	
43⅜	41¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	58600	48⅜	46	46⅞	46¾	
106	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	1300	101¾	101¼	101¼	101	
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	1500	25⅞	24	24⅜	25½	
85	68	2	Am Steel F pf	40	85	85	85	80	
44¼	37	2	Am Stores	900	44¼	42½	43⅜	43⅜	
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	59	57½	58	59⅜	
110⅛	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	110⅛	100⅛	110⅛		
125⅛	103¾	9	Am Tel &Tel	14800	125⅛	122¼	122⅞	124¾	
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	800	8½	7⅞	7⅞	8½	
20	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	300	16	13	16	16⅞	
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	31200	27⅞	25¼	25¾	27¼	
80	69¼	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	79½	79½	79½	77	
17⅛	14⅛	..	Am Woolen	8500	17	15½	16⅛	16½	
83¾	61⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	4500	83¾	78	79¾	82¾	
3¼	1¾	..	Am Writ Pap ct	500	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2⅞	
14⅞	5¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	50	11	11	11	12	
8⅞	5⅝	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	2100	8½	8	8	8¾	
17⅜	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	25600	17⅜	16¼	16¾	17½	
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	500	23¼	22½	22½	23½	
88½	86¾	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	88	88	88	85	
7¼	5	..	A P W Paper	100	7	7	7	7	
37⅜	27½	1	Archer Daniels	200	30½	30	30½	31½	
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	300	85	84½	84½	85¼	
6¼	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	7200	6⅛	5¾	5¾	5⅞	
3¼	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	3800	3⅛	3	3	3	
63⅝	55	..	Armour Ill pf	2600	60½	58¾	59	59½	
8	3¾	..	Arnold Constable	1200	8	6¾	7⅜	7⅞	
3¼	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	3900	3	2¼	2¼	3	
18¼	11½	..	Asso Dry Goods	10800	17¾	16½	16½	18	
69	50	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	500	69	69	69	69	
60	50	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	60	60	60	58	
73¼	53	..	Atchison T&SF	9200	71¾	69½	70	72	
81½	70½	3.30	Atchison pf	600	81½	80	81½	80¼	48
53¼	39	..	Atl Coast Line	4200	53¼	50	51⅞	52⅞	
22⅜	20	..	Atl Gulf&WI2pf	100	22	22	22		
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	8800	34¼	32¾	33	34⅜	
45½	35¼	..	Atlas Powder	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	42	
83	65	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	83	82½	83	93½	
11½	7½	..	Atlas Tack	600	10	9	9	9¼	
57	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	6600	55¾	52¼	53⅜	55¾	
11¼	7	..	Austin Nichols	18200	11	10	11	10½	
10¾	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	7600	9¾	8¾	9	9⅛	

—B—

15⅞	4	..	Baldwin Loco	26500	15⅛	14	14⅜	15⅛	
54½	35	..	Baldwin Loco pf	800	52	50	50	54	
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	10900	33¼	31⅜	32¼	34	
37⅜	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2800	37⅛	35¾	35¾	37⅛	
46⅛	32½	2	Bangor & Aroos	1100	44½	43¾	43⅝	45	
109	95⅞	7	Bangor & Aro pf	40	107	107	107	109	
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	150	6	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	
33	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	200	31	31	31	31½	
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	10200	9¾	8	9¼	9⅝	
11⅜	10⅜	..	Beatrice Cream	800	17	16½	16½	17⅜	
80	70	7	Cerro de Pasco	20500	38	36¼	36⅞	36⅞	
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	1200	6¾	5¾	6	6½	
31	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	400	26	26	26	26½	
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	800	43½	42¾	42¾	44⅞	
46⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3900	45⅝	44½	44⅞	45⅝	
4½	1⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
14½	6¼	..	Chi & G W West	600	5	5	5	5	
11⅛	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	900	10⅞	10	10	10¾	
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	2600	8	7⅛	7⅜	8¼	
13¼	6⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	11800	12¾	11⅜	11⅝	12¾	
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	13600	14	12¼	13¼	14¼	
25¾	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	700	24¼	21	22¼	24¾	
6¼	5	..	Chi StP Min & O	50	6¼	5¾	6¼	5½	
9⅞	8¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1200	9⅜	8⅜	8⅝	9⅜	
22¼	16½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	20¾	20¼	20¼	21	
11	5	..	Chi StP M&O pf	20	11	11	11	10	
6½	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	3500	6¼	5¾	5⅞	6	
8	3⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1400	8	7	7	8	
9⅝	4⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7%	700	9½	9	9	9½	
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	2800	29¾	28½	29	29⅞	
10½	6	..	Childs Company	1200	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9⅜	
55¾	49⅞	2	Chrysler	52600	58⅞	56⅝	58¼	57⅞	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	1500	22½	22	22	23	
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	78¾	78⅝	78⅝	76	
1¼	⅞	..	City Stores vtc	4500	1¼	⅞	1	1¼	
2¼	⅞	..	City Stores	16500	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	2	
5⅜	3¾	..	ICity Stores A	1900	5½	5	5	5⅜	
5	3	..	City Stores A vtc	1200	5	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
14	8¾	.25e	Clark Equipment	40	13	12¾	12¾	13¼	
39½	28	1	Cluett Peabody	700	38½	36¾	36¾	38¼	
14⅜	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	9200	14¼	13½	13⅝	14⅜	
28	18	..	Collins & Aikman	7700	26¾	25	25½	27	
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	3500	8¾	8	8	8½	
30	10½	..	Colo F & I pf	110	29	28½	28½	30	
33	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	250	32	32	32	32	
30	20	4	Colo & So 2pf	10	29	29	29		
19¼	11⅛	.50a	Columbia Gas	68500	18⅞	17½	18	19⅛	
74	52	6	Columbia G pf A	200	74	73½	73½	74	
63	41	5	Columbia G pf B	60	63	63	63	63	
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	300	25¼	25¼	25¼	26½	
70⅞	58	2	Columbian Carb	5200	69	67¼	67½	69½	
26⅞	18⅝	..	Comm Credit	7800	26¾	25¼	25⅞	26¾	
43	38	3	Comm Cred A	300	42	42	42	42½	
97	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	97	96	97	96½	
25½	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	330	25½	25	25	25½	
27	24	2	Com Ch 8% pf B	140	26	26	26	26	
51½	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	6200	51½	49	50	51	
101½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	100	99⅞	99⅞	101	
36¾	30¼	.60	Comm Solvents	28500	34	32⅞	32¾	34	
3¾	1¾	..	Commwlth & So	156300	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¾	
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	7800	44⅞	41	41	43	
10½	7¾	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	
30¼	23	1	Congoleum Nairn	9500	29⅞	28¾	28½	29⅞	
5	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
15½	5	..	Consol Film I pf	2500	15	14½	15	14⅜	
47⅜	35⅜	3	Consol Gas	52600	47½	45½	45½	47¼	
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	800	91½	90¾	90¾	92¼	
4⅜	2½	..	Consol Laundries	1200	4⅜	3½	3½	3⅝	
14½	9¾	..	Consol Oil	35600	13½	12⅜	13	13⅞	
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	1400	6	5½	5½	6	
2¼	⅞	..	Consol Textile	194700	2½	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
8¾	6⅛	..	Container A	1700	8⅝	8	8	8¾	
3½	2⅜	..	Container B	7500	3½	3¼	3¼	3½	
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	1400	14⅛	13¾	13⅜	14	
2⅜	1	..	Cont Baking B	6300	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
63	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	300	62¾	62½	62¾	65	
81	75	2½	Cont Chem	2500	80¼	79	79	79¾	
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1900	34¼	32	32	34	
2⅛	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	4600	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	2	
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	14100	20½	19¼	19⅜	20½	
84½	72¼	3	Corn Products	1000	79⅞	78½	79⅝	79	
140	135	¼	Corn Prod pf	150	137¼	136¾	137¼	137	
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	6500	8	7½	7½	8⅜	
35	28	2f	Cream of Wheat	3100	34	33	33½	34½	
36¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	800	34½	32¾	32¾	35	

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Feb. 7	Feb. 6
38⅝	35⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	38½	38½	38½	38⅜	
6¼	3⅞	..	Crown Zellerback	7200	6¼	5½	5⅝	6¼	
31½	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	1800	30	28⅛	29	31¼	
62¼	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	300	59	59	59	59½	
2¾	1	..	Cuba Co	2200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	30	9	8	9	9¼	
45½	20¼	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	43½	41½	43½	41⅞	
50¼	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	3800	50¼	48⅜	48⅝	50	
21¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	1000	20½	19½	19½	20¾	
62¼	43½	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	90	61½	61½	61½	61¾	
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	18900	4¾	4¼	4½	4¾	
10¾	5¼	..	Curtis-Wright A	8900	10	9	9⅜	10⅛	
19	11	..	Cutler Hammer	300	18	17¾	17⅞	17½	

—D—

8¼	6	..	Davega St	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅞	
15½	11½	..	Deere & Co pf	400	15	14⅜	15	15	
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	8900	34	31⅜	32½	33	
73½	52	..	Del & Hudson	1500	69½	67¼	69¼	71¾	
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	14800	32⅝	30½	31¼	33	
11⅛	5⅜	..	Denver R G pf	1500	11⅛	10	10	11⅛	
79	63½	.4	Detroit Edison	600	79½	76½	76½	79	
49½	29	..	Devoe & Ray A	400	48	45¼	46		
28½	25¼	1	Diamond Match	400	26	25⅞	26	26½	
31½	29	1½	Diamond M pf	300	31	31	31	31½	
36¼	32	1.25f	Dome Mines	4900	35½	34	35⅛	36⅛	
22¼	10½	1.20f	Dominion Stores	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	20	
28½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	20700	26⅜	24⅛	24¼	26⅝	
17⅛	9½	..	Dresser A	100	15⅞	15½	15⅞	17¼	
11⅞	7½	..	Dresser B	600	11	10½	10½	11	
1¾	⅞	..	Duluth So Sh pf	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
103½	90⅜	2	du Pont de Nem	7500	100⅜	99¼	99⅝	101¼	
119¾	115	6	du Pont deb	600	118	117¼	117¼	118	
22	16¼	1	Duplan Silk	300	22	21	21¼	21	
96⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	110	96	96	96	95	

—E—

9¾	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1200	9¼	8¾	8¾	9¼	
92½	79	3	Eastman Kodak	1700	91	89¼	89¾	92	
125¾	123	6	Eastman Kod pf	90	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	
20¼	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	4100	19	17⅜	18	18⅝	
13½	11⅜	..	Ettingon Schild n	400	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	
23¾	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	14600	23⅜	22	22	28¼	
95	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	110	94½	93	94½	93	
7½	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	6400	6¾	6½	6¾	7	
6¼	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1200	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
9⅝	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	32700	9⅝	8¼	8⅝	9⅛	
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	6500	20¼	17	18	20¼	
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	8200	19¾	16	17¼	18¾	
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	48¾	47	47	50	
31	7	..	Elk Horn Coal	1200	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝	
2½	1¾	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	
61¼	51⅜	3	Endicott Johnson	500	60¾	60¼	60¼	60¼	
8¾	4½	..	Engineers Pub S	2100	8¾	8½	8½	8½	
700	23	22	22	21½					
25½	14½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	25½	25½	25½		
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	1500	24½	22	20¼	24	
10⅝	9	1	Equitable Off Bld	900	9¾	9½	9½	9¾	
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie Rr pf	2900	23	22	22½	23⅝	
27⅜	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	3100	26¼	25	25	26¾	
22	12	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	22	
55½	50	3½	Erie&Pittsburgh	20	55½	55½	55½		
13¼	7½	..	Eureka Vacuum	2200	11¾	11¼	11½	11½	
16⅞	9	..	Evans Products	9400	16⅞	15½	16¼	16½	

—F—

13⅜	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	1500	13	12⅜	12⅞	13	
13½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	45	45	45	47½	
10½	8	..	Fed Lt & Trac	700	10½	9¼	9¼	10½	
104⅛	88	..	Fed Min & Sm	700	104½	100	100	8	
49¼	42¼	2.80	Fed Sec nw W	1800	47⅞	44¼	45¾	47	
4	1¾	..	Fed Water Serv	5400	4	3½	3½	4	
29¼	22¾	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	900	29¼	28½	28½	28¾	
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	33½	33½	33½	34	
24⅜	18	.40	Firestone T & R	8200	24⅜	22⅝	22⅞	23¾	
81	71	..	First Nat Bk pf A	100	81	81	81	81	
61½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	3700	60¾	60	60	61	
14¾	9⅜	..	Follansbee B	200	13	12¾	12¾	13¼	
16⅜	10½	..	Food Mach	200	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜		
21½	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	8900	21⅜	19¼	20	21½	
60	60	..	Foundation Pf ser	10	69	69	69	60	
27½	19¾	.95c	Fourth Nat Inv	1200	26⅜	26¼	26¼	26¾	
17¼	12¾	..	Foundation	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	16	
17⅜	12¼	..	Fox Film A	6900	16⅞	15⅜	16	16⅞	
160⅞	150¼	6	Freept Tex pf	200	160	160	160		
62	36¾	7	Franklin Sim pf	60	63	59⅜	63	60	
48½	42¾	2

Financial: News and Comment

Ask Abandonment Of Gold Standard By Czechoslovakia

Experts See Benefits—Finance Minister Wants Measure of Inflation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—The American example is proving contagious also in Prague, and Czech financial experts are beginning to get tired of the gold standard burden.

The Czechoslovak crown has shown remarkable stability ever since the temporary slump, which was caused by the Hungarian attempt at a Hapsburg restoration and subsequent mobilization 12 years ago. The policy of the first Minister of Finance (Dr. Rašin), who severed Czechoslovak currency from Austrian inflation and insisted on financial honesty and fulfillment of international obligations has been continued ever since.

Engliš Favors Plan

His successor, Dr. Karl Engliš, professor of the Masaryk University in Brno, has for years defended the view that the world economic crisis was caused by the increase in price of gold. The parity of the Czechoslovak crown is fixed by law at 44½ milligram and since the price of gold has risen, the value of the crown has also grown. In consequence, the cost of living should be lower than it actually is. But in the meantime the great exporting nations like England, United States and Japan went off the gold standard. This, is is maintained, has helped England to face the crisis more easily than Czechoslovakia, whose industry is losing position after position in the world's market, with consequent increased unemployment.

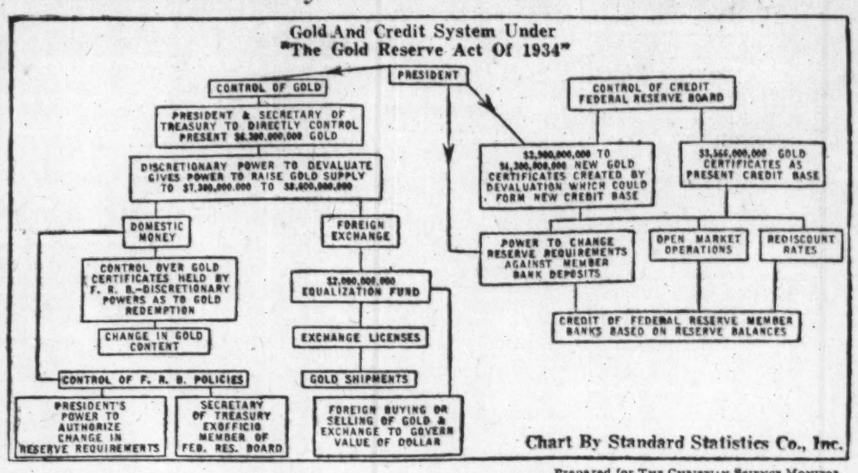
Engliš insists that the disparity between the currencies is injurious to Czechoslovak trade which is badly hit by competition from the countries which gave up the golden standard. He believes that a certain measure of inflation may stimulate export and assist the trade balance by discouraging needless import. It will then be possible to produce goods at the world price level.

Implies Export Subsidy

The plan apparently implies contributing a premium or subsidizing of export and a certain measure of taxation of import. Tourists will be attracted by corresponding benefits. In this way it is hoped that unemployment will be alleviated. It is argued, however, that the prices of imported goods would rise. But the present restrictions of import would be abolished so that in free competition prices would not go up. Besides, price level would be under tate control.

Engliš' adherents hold that there need be no fear on the part of the thrifty citizens that one-quarter of their savings will be lost when such a plan is carried through. On the contrary they expect from such an action the restoration of prosperity and productivity and increased business activity in every direction. The revival in foreign trade would mean a much needed recovery of the languishing industries. Others, however, maintain that the psychological factor must not be forgotten and the failure to maintain the gold standard may involve high responsibilities.

Gold and Credit System Under 1934 Gold Reserve Act


Gold And Credit System Under
"The Gold Reserve Act Of 1934"
CONTROL OF GOLD
PRESIDENT
CONTROL OF CREDIT FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
PRESIDENT & SECRETARY OF TREASURY TO DIRECTLY CONTROL PRESENT $6,300,000,000 GOLD
DISCRETIONARY POWER TO DEVALUATE GIVES POWER TO RAISE GOLD SUPPLY TO $7,300,000,000 TO $8,600,000,000
$2,900,000,000 TO $4,200,000,000 NEW GOLD CERTIFICATES CREATED BY DEVALUATION WHICH COULD FORM NEW CREDIT BASE
$3,365,000,000 GOLD CERTIFICATES AS PRESENT CREDIT BASE
DOMESTIC MONEY
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
POWER TO CHANGE RESERVE REQUIREMENTS AGAINST MEMBER BANK DEPOSITS
OPEN MARKET OPERATIONS
REDISCOUNT RATES
CONTROL OVER GOLD CERTIFICATES HELD BY F. R. B.—DISCRETIONARY POWERS AS TO GOLD REDEMPTION
$2,000,000,000 EQUALIZATION FUND
CREDIT OF FEDERAL RESERVE MEMBER BANKS BASED ON RESERVE BALANCES
CHANGE IN GOLD CONTENT
EXCHANGE LICENSES
CONTROL OF F. R. B. POLICIES
GOLD SHIPMENTS
PRESIDENT'S POWER TO AUTHORIZE CHANGE IN RESERVE REQUIREMENTS
SECRETARY OF TREASURY EX-OFFICIO MEMBER OF FED. RES. BOARD
FOREIGN BUYING OR SELLING OF GOLD & EXCHANGE TO GOVERN VALUE OF DOLLAR
Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE above diagram, with the exception outlined below, is based upon the provisions of the new gold legislation, and is designed to graphically portray the means by which the Administration can control the future course of both credit and the dollar.

Note particularly how control of gold, which formerly rested mainly in the Federal Reserve, now is transferred to the Treasury Department. Also, the full operations of the Equalization Fund of $2,000,000,000 (which will regulate the external value of the dollar) are placed under the Secretary of the Treasury.

Moreover, the President received under the Agricultural Adjustment Act last year an important credit control power in addition to that now to be vested through the control of gold. This is the power of veto or approval over Federal Reserve action with respect to changing reserve requirements against member bank deposits.

Wool Trade Quiet But Market Still In Firm Position

For the last week or 10 days, the wool market has been rather quiet but one cannot escape the conclusion that the market, in spite of the dull period, is exceedingly strong. Mill buyers have been unable to procure wool at concessions except for an occasional clean-up lot.

Sales recently made have been chiefly of the fine and fine medium territory descriptions, especially wools suited to fine dress goods for the Easter trade in women's wear and, also, for the fine staple Ohio wools of the delaine type.

Territory fine and fine medium wools in the original bags have been selling at about 80@85 cents, clean basis, which is a firm price.

For the Ohio delaine wools, the market is generally quotable around 36 cents in the grease, which is figured for the better wools at about 90 cents, clean basis.

Medium Goods Active

In medium wools there has been some demand in a moderate way for the three-eighths and quarter-blood combing Ohio and Michigan types, for which 43 cents has been paid for the finer quality and 41 cents for the lower.

Interest is growing in the situation which exists throughout the West. At scattered points there have been conracts made for wool still on the sheep's back. In Montana, several sizable clips have been contracted at 28 to 30 cents, which, it is calculated, means a clean cost landed Boston, under normal shrinkages, of 85 @ 90 cents, clean basis. In the Yakima Valley, Washington, we hear of contracts being placed at 30 cents a pound on the sheep's back and in California for some of the earlier clips in the better sections 30 cents is also being paid.

Foreign Marts Steady

The foreign markets have held fairly steady during these last two weeks. The London Colonial wool auctions ended the first series about 10 to 15 per cent higher generally, with the extreme variation in price advance over the previous series' closing ranging from 2½ to 20 per cent. The largest proportionate advance was on crossbred wools and the least on merinos of the average type.

Advices from the foreign primary markets show little change in the situation this week, demand being sufficient to move the offerings fairly well. For super 64-70s combing wools out of the Australian sales the equivalent of about 76@77 cents, clean basis in bond, is being paid, with drafts at sight and exchange at current rates.

Shipments of wool from the River Plate for the season up to Feb. 1, have been much heavier than last year, according to cables at hand this week.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., February 7, 1934

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Thirty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1934, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 16, 1934. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary.*

News Notes—Southern Europe

Italy's Land Reclamation—Employment is given to a large number of both skilled and unskilled labor through the extensive land reclamation plan now being carried out by Italy. There are about 80,000 to 100,000 people engaged in this work. Approximately 2,800,000,000 lire have been spent on the project to date.

* * *

Duties Increased—The Italian Government has sharply increased the general import duties on leather shoes, livestock and fresh and frozen meats, effective Jan. 29 of this year. These higher rates do not include imports of meats and shoes coming from highly favored nations, such as the United States, so long as lower conventional duties established by tariff treaties with certain countries continue operative, and they are understood to be still in effect on these products.

* * *

Knit Goods Exports—Considerable ground was lost in foreign markets during 1933 by the Italian knit goods industry. Competition and depreciated currencies are believed to be the influencing factors in this development. Cotton and rayon hosiery and cotton and rayon knitted wear are the most important items in this line of exports, with wool hosiery and wool-knit goods of secondary importance. Exports of cotton hosiery in 1933 amounted to only 1915 quintals (one quintal equals about 220 pounds), 10 per cent less than the 1932 figure. Shipments of rayon hosiery in 1933 amounted to 12,091 quintals, a drop of 35 per cent from the 1932 figure.

* * *

Automobile Duties—A substantial increase in import duties has been placed on automobiles, trucks, automotive bodies, motors and parts, and sewing machines and on various other products by the Italian Government, effective Jan. 23 of this year. The new rates on passenger cars and trucks are about three-fifths higher than the former rates, and on automobile bodies, motors and parts almost double the former rates.

* * *

Oil Industry Development—Intensive exploitation of Italy's oil resources is planned for the next five years. During the three years ended June, 1933, the Azienda Generale Italiana Petroli was granted an annual government subsidy of 6,000,000 lire to carry on its researches. Recently, the Government authorized it to continue its exploring and drilling activities for five years, and appropriated a total of 90,000,000 lire for the purpose. Vast sections of new fields will be explored, and it is calculated that a total of 90 borings will be made, some of which will be of great depth.

* * *

Greece's Cotton Crop—The 1933 cotton crop in Greece is expected to provide more than half of domestic requirements during 1934. This is the first time this has happened since cotton spinning became an important industry in Greece. The 1933 crop, estimated at 60,000,000 pounds of unginned, or about 18,000,000 pounds of ginned, cotton, represented more than twice the 1932 production.

* * *

Greek Farm Equipment—Agricultural implement dealers in Greece are looking for a fair demand for tractors, cultivating and harvesting equipment during the current year. This optimism is a result of the general improvement in the agricultural and financial situation. It is believed that if the 1934 crop would equal that of 1933, farmers will be able to pay off practically all of their old debts and still have something left for the purchase of new machinery.

* * *

Turkey Agreement—Cementing of friendship between Turkey and Greece, as well as extension of trade exchanges, is expected to result from the new commercial accord which has recently been signed by the two countries. For the first nine months of 1933, Turkey exported into Greece products valued at 18,660,000 drachmas (about 100 drachmas to a dollar), whereas the value of Greece products exported into Turkey in the same period amounted to 13,000,000 drachmas.

* * *

Græco-Turkish Exchange—In the terms of the new convention which came into force Feb. 1, the percentage of Greek goods to be imported into Turkey has been raised to 45 per cent of the Turkish importations into Greece for the first three months and 50 per cent for the second quarter. The accord will be valid for only six months.

* * *

Bulgarian Rose Oil—Production of rose oil in Bulgaria during 1933 was the highest on record. Total exports of rose oil during 1933 approximated 1480 kilograms, valued at 58,600,000 leva (about 80 leva to a dollar), compared with 919 kilograms, valued at 37,970,000 lexa, exported in 1932. A large part of the rose oil exports formerly consisted of privately-owned merchandise, subject to possible adulteration and often the product of crude distillation by peasants. At present a considerable portion of the oil exported comes from the stocks of the Agricultural Bank of Bulgaria, purchased by local exporters for their clients abroad, with the bank's seal on the containers as a guarantee of the purity and quality of the product.

* * *

Portugal Motor Imports—The sale of American-made automobiles in Portugal for the current year is expected to show a marked increase. Portuguese seem to favor American cars, though they receive competition from British, French and other European cars. Exports of motor vehicles from America to Portugal in the 11 months ended November, 1933, were valued at $420,000, of which passenger cars represented $301,000. In the peak year of 1929, American cars and trucks exported to Portugal had an aggregate value of $2,254,000.

Says Stocks Rise When Gold Flows Toward U. S.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—In discussing the present phase of the stock market advance, Frazier Jelke & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, are of the opinion that stocks bought for the broader swing should be held.

Their letter says in part:

"It is improbable that a large recession will ensue until the low priced stocks have participated more broadly. Until then the market is likely to continue its habit of consolidating its larger gains as it goes along.

"It has long been an axiom among traders that stocks should be bought when gold flows toward the United States and sold when gold moves toward Europe. Just now there is a pronounced movement in specie toward America. Likewise, a bull market in bonds in the past usually has preceded a substantial rise in equities. The average price of 40 bonds now is above 91, compared with a low of 78.62 as recently as Nov. 22, and with a low of 73.21 the day before the bank holiday.

Begin National Grapefruit Advertising Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., Feb. 7—A nation-wide grapefruit advertising campaign begins this week, the result of a decision made last Friday by Florida growers and shippers, who met here. In one of the most harmonious meetings ever held by the citrus men, 1,665,000 boxes, or more than half the remaining fruit tonnage for the season, were pledged or signed up for an assessment of three cents a box to pay for an extensive, high-powered campaign.

Approximately $50,000 will be secured through the tax and shippers and growers are of the opinion that the campaign will not only raise prices by 75 cents to $1.00 a box but will result in an increase in sales.

An estimate that the campaign would bring an additional $1,500,000 into the pockets of the grapefruit interests was made by Mr. R. B. Woolfolk, vice-president of the American Fruit Growers,

Trade Recovery Making Progress In Great Britain

Exports Increase Slightly—Unemployment Drops—Rail Traffic Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British trade has good reason for encouragement although the upward trend is still moving slowly.

Official statistics fully justify the necessity for caution in interpreting the situation. The British Government's overseas trade returns for the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, show that exports are up by the small margin of £2,400,000 compared with the year 1932.

This is a source of encouragement for two reasons. It is the first time in four years that any gain has been registered in this respect. The increase is chiefly in manufactured goods on the selling of which an essentially industrial people like Britain chiefly depends for livelihood.

On the other hand the total value of the British goods sold abroad at £365,000,000 is still little more than half what it was before the slump. In 1929 the corresponding value was £729,000,000.

Less Unemployment

British unemployment figures, London clearing house returns and railway traffic statistics tell a similare tale. The number of those out of work is 500,000 less than a year ago but the total still stands at the high figure of 2,224,079.

British railway traffic has improved especially during the last three months.

A few industries like those of electricity-supply and wool-manufacture, are doing well. Some, such as coal, iron and steel and cotton are less depressed than they were. An encouraging feature is the improvement that has taken place in the Government's finances. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has recently stated that he expects a substantial surplus next April, the end of the British official year.

Commodity Prices Drop

On the other hand, commodity prices—the raising of which has been declared one of the main objects of British policy—have actually gone down instead of rising during the last 12 months.

A Board of Trade statement, issued Jan. 11, gives the average of these prices during 1933 at 84.5, compaard with 85.1 for 1932, that of 1930 being taken at 100.

Increasing numbers of British observers, including Mr. H. G. Wells, the novelist, have begun to draw the conclusion that it might have been better for British trade if the pound had been allowed to follow the example set by the Canadian dollar, a currency which has been kept in step with that of the United States, instead of with that of France.

Mr. Wells, in a radiocast address, declared it "all nonsense to pretend that any real recovery has begun."

Dollar Declines In London Market, $5.01 to the Pound

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The United States dollar depreciated today in relation to the pound to the lowest rate since President Roosevelt's devaluation move, closing at $5.01.

It strengthened somewhat in late trading, after touching $5.05 to the pound, as compared with the overnight rate of $4.96¾.

The close represented a net loss of 4¼ cents to the pound.

Strong selling in connection with gold purchases was a weakening influence until the afternoon, when a relaxation of pressure was accompanied by buying for trade and other purposes. This brought a recovery of four cents to the pound from the worst price.

The franc moved erratically, and because of the serious political situation weakened to 79.18 to the pound, compared with yesterday's close of 78.67. It improved, however, on the resignation of the Government and finished at 79.00 to the pound.

Gold slumped 33 pence an ounce to 136 shillings and 6 pence.

The weakness of the dollar was attributed to offerings for the purchase of gold. During the morning, £1,250,000 of gold was sold in the market. It was reported bought for Americans.

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP)—The United States dollar lost 17 centimes on the foreign exchange market today closing at 15.70 francs (6.37 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Feb. 7 (AP)—The United States dollar was quoted at 2.59 marks (38.61 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange today, compared with yesterday's figure of 2.62 marks (38.16 cents to the mark).

Commercial Investment Trust Annual Report

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—With its volume of business and earnings for the common stock exceeding those of any year since 1929, Commercial Investment Trust Corporation reports for 1933 consolidated net profits available for dividends of $7,474,394, compared with $5,719,775 in 1932.

After dividends on the first preferred stocks to the date of their retirement, April 1, 1933, and on the convertible preference stock for the year, earnings available for dividends on the common stock were $6,488,995, equivalent to $3.42 a share on the average number of shares outstanding in the hands of the public during the year. This compares with $4,117,827, equivalent to $2.04 a share on the average number similarly outstanding during 1932.

Arbitrary Silver-Gold Ratio Unsound, Says Credit Executive

All Right for Government to Buy and Mint Silver, But Trouble in Store if World Price Is Ignored, Says H. H. Heimann—Sees Subsidy to Miner

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—That there is nothing inherently wrong in silver coinage but that it isn't as good a medium of exchange as gold is the opinion expressed by Mr. Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, in Credit and Financial Management, the official publication of the association, just published. Mr. Heimann is the newly appointed director of the shipping board bureau of the Department of Commerce, for which post he has been given a temporary leave of absence by the association.

"It's blossom-time in Silverland," Mr. Heimann declares. "It is odd perhaps that silver blossoms grow in a depression soil in which few plants can find the substance for even a stunted existence.

"About once every generation the demand for 'silver threads among the gold' seems to corral a measure of popular fancy and support. Orthodox gold-money advocates admit that silver perhaps constitutes the second best medium of exchange, but it isn't as good for that purpose as gold.

Silver as Exchange Medium

"And silver becomes a very poor medium when you seek to predetermine the value of silver in its relation to gold and stabilize it at that value irrespective of what the commodity market for silver may value it. There is nothing of disaster lurking in the coinage of silver, but there is plenty of trouble in store when you attempt by arbitrary legislation to appraise the value at which silver should become the accepted medium of exchange and state that value in relation to gold or other commodities, which in turn are based upon gold values.

"As a commodity, silver is more frequently traded than gold. It fluctuates more widely. Its production and supply are not as stabilized. Its low value expressed in gold weight makes it more cumbersome to handle. This very feature, however, makes it an ideal metal for change coins, since a small token coin if minted in gold would be of such comparatively small size as to become easily lost.

"Silver is a world's commodity. Over half of the people of the world appraise their day's labor in terms of silver. It may or may not be significant that this large majority has not shown the advancement and progress that has been recorded by those who use gold as a common medium of exchange.

Sixteen to One Fallacy

"There are many who would definitely set a value of silver upon a ratio of 16 to 1. In other words, they would permit anyone who possessed silver to exchange with the public mint or Treasury 16 ounces of silver for one ounce of gold. The market at the present time, is closer to 60 to 1, yet they would establish a market value of 16 to 1. Let us see what the effect of this would be.

"Every silver hoard in the world would find its way to the American mint or Treasury. There it would be exchanged for gold. The gold in turn could be taken back abroad and reëxchanged for silver. Now if we monetized silver on the basis of 16 to 1 it would, of course, drive up the price of silver somewhat, but it could not bridge the gap now existing between the relative value of 16 and 54 to 1. In the last analysis, America's production and possession of silver is relatively small when the world supply is taken into account.

"A practical illustration of the 16 to 1 ratio's working would be about as follows:

"Let us say an Englishman took 16 ounces of silver to the mint. He would secure an ounce of gold. If the world market for silver were 60 to 1, he could then take his ounce of gold, ship it back to England, and get 60 ounces of silver. He could then take the 60 ounces of silver back to America and get approximately four ounces of gold. In short order he could quadruple his gold—and he could continue indefinitely to make each ounce of gold worth about three more.

Assuming the commercial value of silver to be in the ratio of 60 to 1 for gold, and an arbitrary mint value of 16 to 1 established, it would mean that America would lose all of its gold and find itself in possession of a tremendous hoard of silver, which it had exchanged for its gold.

"This very hoard of silver, exchanged for its gold, could only purchase back from the gold-holders about a third of the supply of gold paid out in order to get the silver.

"We would be the dumping ground for all silver. Gold would be driven out of circulation in the United states.

Essential Qualities

"If all of the gold in the world could be assembled and disposed of, and you were certain that no one would ever find trace of it again, silver would be a good medium of exchange. The essential qualities in a medium of exchange are that it must have world-wide acceptance, that confidence throughout the world must exist in that medium of exchange, and that it must be reasonably fitted to serve as a medium of exchange, that is, possess certain intrinsic values: visual appeal, density, and permit of ready division. But so long as we have a gold stock in the world the various nations of the world are not going to accept whole-heartedly a silver basis. The preference for gold is too inherent, and rightfully so.

"All this does not in any way suggest anything inherently wrong in the Government policy of buying a certain quantity of silver. The limited purchase of silver scheduled by the Government can have no immediate serious effect upon our monetary system. Stated in plain terms, it is a subsidy to the silver miners.

"It is difficult, at times, to see how any one group should be entitled to greater consideration than the whole. Nevertheless, industry seeks its tariff, the farmer his allotment checks, and I presume the silver miner has a right to demand a subsidy."

American Woolen Preferred Dividend

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Directors of American Woolen Company at a meeting held yesterday declared a dividend of $1.25 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable April 15 to holdings of record, March 15.

The company's net income for 1933 totaled $7,053,087 contrasted with net loss of $7,269,821 in 1932.

The dividend payment on the preferred is the first since April 15, 1927, when $1.75 was disbursed.

African Gold and Diamond Mines Take on More Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa—Fully 3000 additional jobs were found for white workers on the gold mines of the Rand in 1933. In October, 1933, the average number employed was 26,484. The number of natives employed by the larger mines has also grown from 225,643 in October, 1932, to about 250,000 by the end of 1933.

Considerably increased employment for both whites and natives is also reported from the diamond fields and diggings.

London's Net Debt Has £4,000,000 Rise

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—London's net debt increased by more than £4,000,000 to £157,112,038 during the year ended March, 1933, according to returns just issued. The increase was mainly accounted for by housing.

Professor Sprague Joins Investment Trust Board

The trustees of Massachusetts Investors Trust, Boston, announce that Prof. O. M. W. Sprague has become a member of the Massachusetts Investors Trust advisory board.

Chile Assures Wheat Growers Fair Price

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 7 (By U. P.)—A law to assure wheat producers a fair price and avoid a wheat shortage was promulgated by the Government yesterday. The measure authorizes an agricultural export board to buy wheat in case of overproduction, and take charge of imports in case of a shortage.

The board will pay 60 pesos per quintal (currently $1.60 a bushel), and may fine anyone buying wheat at a lower price. Resources are provided by authorizing the Central Bank to discount promissary notes issued by the board to a maximum of 120,000,000 pesos ($12,000,000).

The law fixes the price of bread at 1.40 pesos (14 cents) per kilogram, first class, and 1.30 pesos, popular class.

Contends Banks Are Not Pursuing Niggardly Policy

W. Randolf Burgess Says Bank Credit Extended Wherever Justified

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Among those bankers at the sixth mid-winter meeting of the New York State Bankers Association just held here, who disputed the statement of Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, that the banks were not lending enough or assuming their full share of the recovery program, was W. Randolph Burgess, deputy-governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, who asserted that the banks were lending whenever the situation justified it.

He said in part:

"Every few weeks someone makes the accusation that the banks have been niggardly in extending credit to their customers. One of the operations of this bank has provided some test of the extent to which good loans are being made or refused by the banks in this locality. In the middle of 1932 the Federal Reserve Act was amended to give the reserve banks power in unusual and exigent circumstances to make loans to individuals under certain conditions as to eligibility of the paper and the security for it, and provided the borrower was unable to secure accommodation from a commercial bank.

"Operating under this law, we made every endeavor to extend credit wherever it could be done safely and in accordance with the law. From the middle of 1932, when this law became effective, until the end of 1933, we received 1286 applications for loans. The first examination disclosed that the great majority of these applications were for personal loans or for mortgage loans or funds for other capital purposes and were not in any sense short-time commercial loans, as required by the law.

"We found that only 250 of the applications had sufficient merit to call for detailed investigation. These 250 selected applications involved a sum of only $9,525,000. After a thorough investigation, we decided we could properly run the risk of making loans to 14 borrowers, involving a total commitment of $1,417,000, of which $806,000 was actually borrowed. Not quite half of this amount has been paid off.

"In our endeavor to make every loan possible under these emergency provisions we made loans to two concerns which have since gone into receivership. It seems to us a reasonable deduction from this experience that generally speaking eligible borrowers entitled to bank credit are being provided for by the commercial banks."

Two Silk Factories Are Established in Bombay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—Two factories recently have been established here for the manufacture of silk fabrics. They are manufacturing crepe-de-chine and georgette and the fabrics turned out have very good finish and compare favorably with similar imported articles.

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Hoppe Swamps Thurnblad In World Billiards

Wins His Final Game 50-28—Matsuyama Beaten by Layton 50-49

World Three-Cushion Billiard Standing

Player—	Won	Lost	Pts	HR	BG
J. N. Bozeman	1	0	50	5	42
W. F. Hoppe	1	0	50	8	44
T. S. Denton	1	0	50	6	59
Allen Hall	1	0	50	4	59
John Layton	1	0	50	6	63
Alfredo do Oro	1	0	50	5	74
Kinrey Matsuyama	0	1	49	8	—
Welker Cochran	0	1	49	4	—
A. G. Kieckhefer	0	1	41	5	—
Otto Reiselt	0	1	33	4	—
Arthur Thurnblad	0	1	28	6	—
Len Kenney	0	1	27	4	—

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—William F. Hoppe, many times champion in other styles of billiards, launched his most ambitious attempt to add three-cushion billiards to his list yesterday evening when he swamped Arthur J. Thurnblad, Chicago, in his final game of the world three-cushion billiards championship at the Capitol Academy, 50 to 28, in 44 innings.

John Layton, Sedalia, Mo., and Tiff Denton, both former champions, and Allen Hall, Chicago, were the other winners of the day. Denton and Hall won the afternoon games by considerable margins, but Layton had the closest sort of a struggle to defeat Kinrey Matsuyama, the Japanese, in the first evening game, 50 to 49.

Today, the schedule calls for Hall against Leonard Kenney and Alfredo de Oro against August Kieckhefer in the afternoon, with J. N. Bozeman Jr. and Otto Reiselt and Welker Cochran, the champion, and Denton, meeting in the evening games.

The battle between Layton and the Japanese found Matsuyama leading for the first half of the game, until the score stood at 30 to 18 in the thirty-fourth inning. But the veteran slowly gained until he tied the score at 39-all at the end of the fifty-third. Matsuyama reached 49 first, to 46 for Layton, but never got another chance, due to the safety play of the Sedalia player, who finally won the game in the sixty-third inning. The score by innings:

John Layton—0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 3 1 1 2 0 1 2 2 1 0 0 1 4 0 6 0 1 s 0 2 1 0 0 1—50. High Run—6. s—Safety. Innings—63.

Kinrey Matsuyama—0 2 0 1 2 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 4 2 2 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 8 1 0 0 0 0 0—49. High Run—8. Innings—62.

Hoppe led all the way in his game, with a run of 8 in his ninth turn at the table giving him a total of 13, which he brought up to a total of 25 in the seventeenth. Thurnblad followed with his best run, 6, and with safety play held the multiple champion until the forty-fourth inning, when successive runs of 4 and 3 ended the match. The score by innings:

William F. Hoppe—0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 8 0 1 0 0 0 4 6 1 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 s 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 6 0 4 3—50. High run—8. s—Safety. Innings—44.

Arthur J. Thurnbald—0 0 0 4 0 0 0 s 2 0 1 2 1 1 0 1 6 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—28. High run—6. s—Safety. Innings—43.

Referee—Charles McElligott.

Former champions filled up the afternoon play, with Allen Hall scoring over August Kieckhefer, 50 to 41 in the first, and Tiff Denton winning from Otto Reiselt in the second, 50 to 33.

The first match was even most of the way, though Hall held a slight lead from the fourteenth inning, when a pair of runs of 4 put him ahead at 16—13. Kieckhefer was close behind him most of the time, however, until final runs of 4 and 3 gave the Chicagoan the game in the opening of the fifty-ninth inning. Kieckhefer had the best run, 5, but several runs of 4 by Hall played a part in his victory. The score by innings:

Allen Hall—0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 1 1 1 1 4 4 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 3 1 3 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 4 3—50. Innings—59. High run—4.

A. G. Kieckhefer—1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 3 0 3 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 3 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 1 2 0 3—41. Innings—58. High run—5. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Both Denton and Reiselt were not in their best stroke at the start of their match, and with safety play prominent, the play dragged. Finally Denton hit his stroke and ran up a lead which he held to the finish, though the Philadelphian bettered his work near the end, though not enough to gain on Denton. The score by innings:

T. S. Denton—0 0 0 2 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 3 0 0 1 1 1 2 0 s 0 4 0 0 0 4 2 0 0 1 0 s 2 1 1 1 4 0 2 0 6 1 1 0 0 1—50. Innings—59. High run—6.

Otto Reiselt—2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 s 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 s 4 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 1 1 1 0—33. Innings—68. High run—4.

College Basketball Results

Central (Mo) 34, Westminster 30.
DePaul 39, St. Louis 33.
Duke 45, Virginia M. I. 32.
Evansville 31, DePauw 21.
Georgia 29, Clemson 23.
Grinnell 26, Butler 24.
Hamilton 30, Rochester 24.
Hanover 36, Georgetown C. 17.
Huron College 35, Northern Normal 33.
Illinois 38, Auburn 16.
Indiana Central 19, Franklin 16.
Maryland 38, Virginia 25.
Millikin 45, Illinois College 3.
Millsaps 39, Southwestern of Memphis 12.
Mississippi State 24, Tulane 17.
Notre Dame 43, Minnesota 34.
Ohio Wesleyan 46, Marshall 29.
Oshkosh Teachers 41, St. Norb 27.
Pittsburgh 31, Duquesne 29.
Pittsburgh T. 23, Washburn 20.
Simmons 67, Austin College 20.
St. Olaf 33, Gustavus Adolphus 29.
Tennessee 43, Chattanooga 28.
Texas Christian 31, Baylor 24.
Thiel 36, Bethany 27.
Union C. 32, Eastern Kentucky 21.
Utah Aggies 42, Utah State 24.
Vermont 28, St. Michael's 26.
Washington 36, Oregon 30.
Western Kentucky 30, Murray T. 24.
Western Maryland 40, Johns Hopkins 32.
Yale 31, Manhattan 21.

Rex Beach Advances Easily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7—Rex Beach, the medalist and defending titleholder, won his first-round match in the seventh annual winter championship of the Artists and Writers Golf Association here yesterday, defeating R. J. B. Denby, 8 and 6. Grantland Rice, president of the association, beat David Roberts, 5 and 4. Arthur Somers Roche, runnerup to Beach a year ago, defeated George Abbott, 4 and 2.

College Hockey Result

New Hampshire 1, Boston 0.

Sporting Around the Hub

FOR the first time in history, the National League has released its schedule with uniform Sunday dates. Each club throughout the circuit, the Braves included, is favored with 12 Sunday dates and as many Saturdays. The Braves play their first Sunday game with the World Champion New York Giants on April 29, the final of a three-game series. The Giants are also here Sept. 23 for another Sunday game. Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago, like the Giants, are booked for two Sunday dates at the Wigwam. St. Louis and Pittsburgh have one each. The schedule gives the Tribe two holiday dates, against the Phillies on May 30, Memorial Day, and with the Dodgers Sept. 3, Labor Day. Morning and afternoon games are planned for these two dates.

This uniform schedule brings the Brooklyn Dodgers to Braves Field June 3 for their first game in Boston. In past years the Dodgers have benefited by the Pennsylvania blue laws, often entertaining the Pirates and Phillies at Ebbets Field on Sunday, thus not making many visits to other cities on that day.

This season it is the Braves' turn to open away from home, while the Red Sox are giving fans their first baseball in Boston. Bill McKechnie's club starts its campaign against the Dodgers on April 17 and closes with a game in the Phillie park Sept. 30, 154 games in all.

Coach Charles J. Whiteside called out Harvard varsity and 150-pound crew candidates yesterday and about 75 men reported. The first formal meeting of the season was held in the Lowell House Common Room, with talks being given by Coach Whiteside, Captain Simmons and Manager Robins. The varsity will work out in the Newell Boat House tank on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, with the freshman taking their turn on Tuesday and Thursday. The first practice is scheduled for this afternoon.

A team of the best indoor polo players in New York's Metropolitan League will play an all-star Boston trio at the Commonwealth Armory quite soon, the exact date of which will be announced later. For three years some of the greatest indoor polo players in the world have been unable to defeat Boston's best. This year, Maj. Charles B. Lyman, Lieut. Alex George and Lieut. Homer Kiefer, all first division cantonmen from Fort Hamilton, will invade the Armory for a match with Albert Burrage's Candlewood team.

Bill Tilden's recent spurt, which enabled him to defeat Ellsworth Vines in Long Beach and Kansas City, has amazed tennis followers. Many felt that the Philadelphian, who will celebrate his forty-first birthday on Feb. 10, would be slowed down to a walk by Vines at this stage of their transcontinental jaunt; but the indications are that Big Bill is standing the pace better than his young compatriot. This is perhaps due to Tilden's experience in knowing how to conserve energy.

It now appears that Tilden and Vines, hardened by a series of matches that at one time seemed likely to leave them easy prey for Cochet and Plaa when this French pair comes to the Boston Garden on Feb. 23 and 24, will now gain a definite advantage from the strenuous competition of recent weeks. They will be on razor edge, whereas Cochet will be just up from the warm climate of South America.

Wesley Fesler's Harvard varsity basketball team swings back into action tonight, meeting the Columbia University quintet in an Eastern Intercollegiate League contest at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building. The Crimson went through a disastrous mid-year period, losing four out of five games; but Coach Fesler was able to hold only two organized practices because of mid-year examinations. Now that the team is back practicing regularly again, it should be a more formidable opponent. It will be the first Columbia-Harvard court game this season.

An interscholastic swimming meet will be conducted in the Harvard pool in 1935 it was announced today by the Athletic Association. Present plans call for two classes of competition—Class "A" for prep schools and Class "B" for high schools. The date of the meet will be made known later. The H. A. A. also announced that the date of the playoff game in the Dartmouth hockey series, if a playoff is necessary, has been changed from Monday, Feb. 19 at the Boston Garden, to Tuesday, Feb. 20 at the Arena.

Because Walter Marty of Fresno, Calif., the world's outdoor high jump record holder, jumps from the side instead of coming straight at the bar like his great rival, George Spitz, a special 45-foot runway, six feet wide, will be laid for the B. A. A. games at the Garden on Saturday night. Marty and Spitz, who holds the world's indoor record, will jump off their 6-ft. 7-in. mile, developed at last Saturday's Millrose meet. Marty takes off from the right side and needs a 45-foot run.

Eddie Collins returned to Fenway Park yesterday and informed us that Bucky Harris will make another trip to Boston before starting on the spring training trip, and that Tom Yawkey, the popular owner of the Red Sox, has already headed South. Collins received a letter from George Walberg asking permission to go to Florida a few weeks ahead of the regular squad. This request will undoubtedly be granted.

"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
—*Burns Mantle, Daily News.*
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
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"Peace on Earth" is altogether worthwhile.—*The Christian Science Monitor*
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The Editor's Puzzle

242

The itinerant painter who was tramping his way around here and there over the country said that he specialized in decorating ugly cellar walls in some effective way to enhance the better appearance of the dull color there

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Americans Dim Boston Chances By 1-to-0 Victory

Former Bruin Scores Only Goal—Montreal and Rangers Also Win

National Hockey League
United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Rangers	17	7	10	83	62	41
Detroit	15	8	10	72	73	38
Chicago	14	9	10	58	49	37
Boston	12	4	18	65	83	28
Canadian Division						
Toronto	19	8	8	126	77	46
Canadiens	13	6	14	65	69	32
Montreal	12	8	14	75	88	32
Americans	10	7	16	67	90	27
Ottawa	8	5	20	79	99	21

Results Feb. 6
Americans 1, Boston 0.
Rangers 3, Canadiens 0.
Montreal 6, Ottawa 2.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—New York Rangers scored a 3-to-0 victory over the Montreal Canadiens here last night in a fast starting game, with Howie Morenz back in his old center position, while Danny Cox, the new Ranger addition, fitted well at center, and Dutkowski replaced Brennan at defense. Rangers got a goal in each period.

New York Rangers	Canadiens
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw	rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Godin
Boucher, Ripley, Cox, Murdoch, c	c, Morenz, Lepine, Riley
W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, rw	lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou
Johnson, Seibert, ld	rd, S. Mantha, Bourgault
Seibert, Heller, Dutkowski, rd	ld, Carson, Portland
Aitkenhead, g	g, Chabot

Score—Rangers 3, Canadiens 0. Goals—F. Cook, Murdoch, Heller for Rangers. Assists—Boucher, Ripley, Osmundson for Rangers. Referees—M. J. Rodden and J. A. Cameron. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Feb. 7 — Montreal Maroons moved into a tie for second place in the Canadian group of the National Hockey League with their local rivals, the Canadiens, last night, by defeating the Ottawa Senators, 6 to 2, Maroons played without the services of Northcott, their first string left winger.

Montreal	Ottawa
Cain, Trottier, lw	rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Wasnie
Smith, Robinson, Haynes, c	c, Kaminsky, Voss, Howe
Ward, Blinco, Brydson, Kilrea, rw	lw, Shannon, E. Roche, Touhey
Mackenzie, Frew, ld	rd, Bowman, Hollett, Kalbfleisch
Wentworth, Evans, rd	ld, Leduc, Shields
Kerr, g	g, Beveridge

Score—Montreal 6, Ottawa 2. Goals—Brydson 2, Blinco, Smith, Ward and Cain for Montreal; Howe and Touhey for Ottawa. Assists—Smith 2, Trottier, Frew and Ward for Montreal; Bowman, E. Roche and Shields for Ottawa. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Eddie Burke and Dede Klein, former members of the Boston Bruins, turned on their old team mates at the Boston Garden last night to score the only goal to give New York Americans a victory. The defeat dimmed the hopes of the Bruins to climb to a playoff position in the American group standing of the National Hockey League.

Americans	Boston
McVeigh, Klein, Gracie, lw	rw, Clapper, Lamb, Davis, Oliver
Himes, Conn, Chapman, Jackson, c	c, Barry, Stewart, O'Neil, Oliver
Martin, Burke, Ficketts, Jackson, Chapman, rw	lw, Siebert, Beattie, Galbraith, Barry
Dutton, Doran, ld	rd, Shore, Lane
Brydge, Murray, rd	ld, Wilcox, Lane, Smith, Clapper
Worters, g	g, Thompson

Score—Americans 1, Boston 0. Goal—Burke for Americans. Assist—Klein for Americans. Officials—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

U. S. Hockey Team in Final

MILAN, Italy, Feb. 7 (AP)—The United States team scored its first official victory in the world amateur ice hockey tournament yesterday, defeating Czechoslovakia 1 to 0 in the final series of the tournament. The United States victory matched one by the Canadian entry, the Saskatoon Quakers, who are cofavorites for the title. Canada defeated France 9 to 0. Bob Nilon of Ridley Park, Penna., who played last year with the Philadelphia Comets, scored the only goal for the United States. The Americans play their next tournament game against Austria Thursday, while Canada meets Germany. Six teams, the United States, Canada, France, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Germany, were placed in the final series, the first two automatically, the others through their showing in a preliminary series. The other six entries started a consolation series yesterday with England defeating Belgium 3 to 0.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	16	4	11	66	68	35
Syracuse	15	3	14	82	73	32
Buffalo	12	8	11	59	50	32
London	12	4	13	58	52	28
Windsor	13	1	17	53	67	27
Cleveland	11	2	14	63	71	24

Result Feb. 6
Buffalo 3, Detroit 2.

Frank Jerwa Back With Cubs Tonight At Boston Garden

Lineup at the Garden Tonight

Boston	New Haven
Heximer, lw	rw, Perkins
F. Jerwa, c	c, Carson
Patterson, rw	lw, Maracle
McInenly, ld	rd, Speyer
Bretto, rd	ld, McBride
Jackson, g	g, Moore

Boston spares—J. Jerwa, Buckles, Smillie, Harnott, Weir, Cunningham, Hitchman, Halliday. For New Haven—Gray, J. McCully, R. McCully, Kinsella, Chouinard, Wilson, Wood, Doran.

Although the starting lineup and whether or not two players of the Cubs will be able to face New Haven at all, continues in question, the locals are hopeful of increasing their Canadian-American Hockey League lead at the Garden tonight. The sale of Lloyd Gross to Detroit has forced another change in the Cub lineup. Manager Ross of the Bruins has returned Frank Jerwa and the Cub manager, Fred Hitchman, probably will start him at center.

Obs Heximer will be at left wing if he is in condition to play. The other doubtful asset is Joe Jerwa, defenseman, who is recovering from a mishap. In the event that Joe Jerwa is not yet ready the defense work will be divided among Joe Bretto, Bert McInenly and Hitchman.

If Heximer is not available Milt Halliday or Happy Harnott will patrol left wing. Don Smillie and Donnie Weir are the other centerice players and Sheldon Buckles and Bill Cunninghan will take care of right wing with Patterson.

New Haven will present a new player in Harry Gray, a Port Colburne, Ont., amateur signed this week by Manager Frank Carroll. To make room for Gray, dispatches say that Fred Carleton, former Atlantic City Sea Gull forward, has been released. An old favorite of the Can-Am League, Chris Speyer, New Haven defenseman, will oppose the Cubs tonight.

While the Cubs are playing at the Garden tonight the amateur fans have a double-header scheduled at the Boston Arena with the Rhode Island Scarlets from Providence, R. I., facing the Boston Olympics in one game, and North Cambridge meeting the University City Club in an intercity game.

The Detroit at Ottawa game for next Saturday has been transferred to Detroit on Sunday by mutual agreement.

Montreal Maroons are having special jerseys made up for the all-star game to be played against Toronto Dec. 14, for the benefit of Ace Bailey. The color scheme will embrace white, black and orange. The front is to be decorated with large stars and the letters "N. H. L." underneath.

All-Stars Named To Face Toronto Leafs

MONTREAL, Feb. 7 (AP)—Eddie Shore, of the Boston Bruins, today was among the players selected to participate in a benefit hockey game at Toronto, Feb. 14, for Irvin (Ace) Bailey, Toronto winger, who suffered an injury in a collision with Shore, Dec. 12.

Shore and the other players selected by a committee and announced by President Frank Calder will play the regular Toronto team. The players' services and expenses are being given by the various clubs so that the entire receipts of the match, which may reach $20,000, will go to Bailey.

The players named, two from each club: Boston—Shore and Nels Stewart; Canadiens—Howie Morenz and Aurel Joliat; Chicago—Chuck Gardiner and Lionel Conacher; Detroit—Herb Lewis and Larry Aurie; Maroons—Hooley Smith and Jimmy Ward; Americans—Red Dutton and Normie Himes; Rangers—Bill Cook and Ching Johnson; Ottawa—Frankie Finnigan and Allan Shields.

Lester Patrick, of the Rangers, was named manager. Referees M. J. Rodden and R. W. Hewitson will handle the game.

Harvard's 1935 Football Dates

Two of the eight games which are to be played in 1935 by the Harvard varsity football team are to take place away from home according to the schedule as announced today by the Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard. This is the first time in a number of years that more than one game a season has been played away from the Stadium. Last year all the games were played at home. The two away games in 1935 are West Point at West Point on Oct. 19 and Princeton at Princeton, Nov. 9. The full schedule is: Oct. 5 Springfield, 12 Holy Cross, 19 Army at West Point, 26 Dartmouth. Nov. 2 Brown, 9 Princeton at Princeton, 16 New Hampshire, 23 Yale.

Clyde Martin Final Thursday

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—The delayed final in the Clyde Martin invitation squash tennis championship, between F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., and Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., will be played Thursday, it was announced yesterday.

British Women Golf Team To Visit the U. S.

Will Meet a Canadian Team Before Playing in States

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Ladies Golf Union of England today formally voted at its annual meeting to send a British team of women golf players to meet an American side at Washington, D. C., Sept. 27 and 28 and compete in the United States and Canadian championships. Before meeting the Americans the British women will play a Canadian team at Toronto, Sept. 15.

The union had a lengthy discussion of rules and finally decided that no matter how frightened the players may become in a thunderstorm they cannot take shelter during stroke competition but must continue out the round.

That brought the request that steel shaft clubs be barred, because of their danger in thunderstorms as lightning conductors, but no action was taken. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews previously had warned the ladies it should not make different rules for women than those the Royal and Ancient propounds for men.

The first unofficial series between United States and British women was played in England in 1930 with the British winners 8 points to 6. The series was renewed two years ago, this time with official sanction and Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare led her American team to victory with a point score of 5½ to 3½.

The matches are to be played every two years in alternate countries as the Walker Cup for men and the Ryder Cup for professionals now are contested between the two countries.

A cup was offered for the competition by the Curtis sisters, Harriot and Margaret, of Boston, several years ago, but the Ladies' Golf Union declined to accept it until last year.

Flack of Toronto Takes Two North American Titles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Feb. 7—Seven North American indoor speed skating titles were decided here on Tuesday night, the first of a two-night program at Maple Leaf Gardens, the outstanding feature being the double victory of Herb Flack of this city, who won the 220 and 880-yard championships. Flack won his heat and semifinal in the sprint and a heat and the final in the half-mile. In the mile he was sure of second place in his heat, but eased up near the finish and failed to qualify. This event was won by Lamar Ottsen of Chicago.

There were only two women's events on the program and they resolved into duels between Kit Klein of Buffalo, United States champion, and Leila Brooks of this city. The latter won the 440-yard final from her rival, who was second, and in the three-quarter mile was in second place to the Buffalo girl 10 yards from the finish when she fell.

Hyde, Defending Title, Advances In Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Fillmore Van Sinderen Hyde, defending champion, made his initial appearance in defense of his veterans squash tennis title yesterday, when he defeated A. J. Cameron, Shelton Club player, after a real battle, 15—9, 15—12, on his home club courts at the Harvard Club, where the tourney is being held.

Another former national champion had worse fortune, when Auguste J. Cordier of Yale Club, title holder in 1920, lost to a younger player, just entering the veteran ranks, John R. Montgomery of Short Hills Club. The score was 15—5, 15—6.

The third match played resulted in a victory for R. Mason Kirkland of Elizabeth Town & Country Club, a former New York Athletic Club star, over G. V. Caesar of the Yale Club, 15—6, 15—2.

Jerome L. Kerbeck of Richmond County Country Club has been added to the draw, as a substitute for Schuyler Van Vechten, and will encounter Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club leader, in what promises to be a hard-fought match. This will be played Thursday. The tourney will be held over into next week for the final.

United States Veterans Squash Tennis Championship—Second Round

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated A. J. Cameron, Shelton Club, 15—9, 15—12.

J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills Club, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, 15—9, 15—6.

R. M. Kirkland, Elizabeth, defeated G. V. Caesar, Yale Club, 15—6, 15—2.

Three U. S. Women Remain in English Squash Racquets

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Three of the four United States women remaining in the English women's squash racquet championships today won their way safely through the second round.

Included in the list were Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., the United States titleholder, and Anne Page of Philadelphia, the runnerup, both of whom won handily, as did the third victorious American, Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, N. Y.

The American casualty was Cecile Bowes of Philadelphia, but her defeat was expected as she met probably the world's leading squash racquets player, Susan Noel of England, who holds the English championship and also won the American title last year.

Miss Page defeated S. M. Freeman, 9—2, 9—4, 9—6, while her teammate, Cecile Bowes, bowed to Susan Noel, 9—0, 9—1, 9—6.

Mrs. Lamme scored a close victory over P. M. Tew of England, 9—3, 5—9, 9—1, 9—6, and Mrs. Howe won by a 9—7, 5—9, 9—7, 9—3 victory over Mrs. Strawson.

Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, Marguerite Anderson of Plainfield, N. J., and Mrs. H. Stuart Green of Tarrytown, N. Y., were eliminated yesterday.

Goodwin and Ortuno Advance

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—Tommy Goodwin came through easily in the first round of match play of the annual south Florida golf tournament yesterday to defeat George Rasmussen Jr. of Chicago, 4 and 2. Goodwin, the Monroe (N. Y.) sharpshooter who was medalist in the qualifying round Monday, is a heavy favorite to win the tournament. His opponent in the finals of the Lake Worth tournament here two weeks ago, Manuel Ortuno, West Palm Beach, who is seeking another chance at the youthful Tommy, also had easy going to win over W. E. Langford, Chicago, 3 to 1.

Cochet Arrives in United States

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Henri Cochet of France, former Davis Cup star who recently turned professional, arrived here yesterday from Valparaiso, Chile, to engage in a series of international matches with William T. Tilden 2d and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., of the United States. Cochet will have Martin Plaa of France as his partner, the latter being due to arrive today.

American Hockey Association

Oklahoma City 5, Kansas City 4.
St. Louis 3, Tulsa 1.

Deals Only Rumors National Magnates Reveal at Meeting

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—National League magnates slipped out of town today with only one major player deal to their credit. Reports of impending trades of startling proportions, prevalent as the club owners went into their mid-winter schedule meeting, turned out to be rumors and nothing more. Managers came, saw one another and left without parting with any "varsity" material.

The reorganized Cincinnati Reds and their representatives, President Powel Crosley Jr. and General Manager Larry MacPhail, stole what headlines there were when they announced the purchase of Arthur (Dazzy) Vance, veteran right-hander, from the St. Louis Cardinals for the waiver price of $7500.

Otherwise the meeting produced no startling developments. The Reds' representatives, apparently busier than all the others combined, did sign Val Picinich, veteran catcher, as a coach, and obtained Second Baseman Les Mallon from the Toronto Internationals. They also announced they had negotiated working agreements with Toronto and with Beckley of the Middle Atlantic League and expected a similar tie-up with a club in the reorganized Three-Eye circuit. They already had a working agreement with Bartlesville of the Western Association.

The only other player transactions were the purchase of Outfielder Ethan Allen by the Phillies from the Cardinals and the sale of Shortstop Jake Flowers by Brooklyn to Buffalo of the International League.

The league, in its sessions, adopted the schedule, cutting 10,000 miles off the season's traveling by all clubs; reorganized its publicity bureau with Ford Frick of New York as manager; named Bill Stewart a full-time umpire to succeed Ted McGrew, resigned; favored rotating the annual all-star game between American and National League parks so this year's contest, in New York, would be played in the Polo Grounds; left the broadcasting question up to each club; declined to lift restrictions limiting the number of season passes each club may issue to 500; and was understood to have adopted the numbering system to make players more easily identified by the fans, although no formal action was taken.

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Extra Matinee Monday, February 12th
Eugene O'Neill's New Play
Days Without End
HENRY MILLER THEA., 43 St. E. of B'y
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. and SAT. 2:40
Extra Matinee Monday, February 12th

Official National League Schedule for 1934

[Black figures denote Sundays and Holidays, latter in brackets; italics denote Saturdays]

	At Boston	At Brooklyn	At New York	At Philadelphia	At Pittsburgh	At Cincinnati	At Chicago	At St. Louis	Abroad
Boston		April 17 18 19 June 8 9 10 Aug 3 4 5 Sept 25 26	April 20 *21* 22 June 5 6 7 am pm July [4 4] Aug 10 *11* 12	April 30 May 1 May 16 July 5 6 7 8 Sept 27 28 *29* 30	May 13 14 15 June 20 21 22 23 Aug 26 27 28 29	May 9 10 11 *12* June 24 25 26 27 Aug 23 24 *25*	May 3 4 5 June *16* 17 18 19 Aug 14 15 16 17	May 6 7 8 June 12 13 14 15 Aug *18* 19 20 21	12 Saturdays 12 Sundays July 4th at New York
Brooklyn	April 24 25 26 June 1 2 3 July 27 *28* 29 am pm Sept [3 3]		April 30 May 1 2 June 29 *30* July 1 Aug 7 8 9 Sept *29* 30	April 27 *28* 29 June 5 6 7 am pm July [4 4] Aug 10 *11* 12	May 6 7 8 June 12 13 14 15 Aug *18* 19 20 21	May 3 4 5 June *16* 17 18 19 Aug 14 15 16

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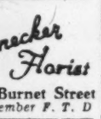

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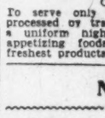

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Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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AS IT SHOULD BE DONE
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PENNSYLVANIA

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For your Sweetheart.
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Teacher of Piano, Organ
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Quality with Service
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Select your Spring Apparel Now. A small deposit and regular weekly payments will hold any article for you.
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"SIGNPOSTS TO GOOD ENGLISH," by Anne Hitchcock, 50-page booklet, reprints from The Christian Science Monitor. Corrects current errors. One reader says "You have succeeded in presenting what is generally conceded to be a most dry subject in a highly interesting manner." Sold at The Art Shop, Loew's State Bldg., and Hollywood Book Store. Mail orders, Anne Hitchcock Studio, 143 N. La Brea, Los Angeles. 75 cents prepaid.

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ACCOUNT wanted, exclusive, high grade, with good future prospects, by experienced man as broker, distributor, manufacturer's agent or salesman; well acquainted in both Pittsburgh, Pa., or Milwaukee, Wis., territory; best of references. J. B. WILLITS, 815 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN — Easy spare-time money for you; show friends, neighbors unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses—lingerie, corsets, raincoats, hosiery; liberal commissions; no experience, no investment needed; wonderful sample outfit furnished; 15-day credit consignment plan. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1006, Binghamton, New York.

HOSIERY-LINGERIE—Distributing mill products pay generous commissions daily; quality merchandise, repeat business; experience unnecessary; part time permitted. WALDORF, 11 WEST 42nd, NEW YORK.

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BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

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DRESSES given for personal use selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie for women, children; experience unnecessary; commission JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 373, Indianapolis, Ind.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $50
Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 42 Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 8733 by 10 a. m., from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

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Probate of Estates Collections
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SPENCER CORSETS—INDIVIDUALLY DESIGNED—MARIE C. ANDREWS, Corsetiere, 264 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. West. 3-870.

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CASH Paid for Diamonds, Gold, Silver, Watches and Jewelry, Hub. 8224
Mail Inquiries Given Prompt Attention
SAGER BROS. & CO.
333 Washington St., Boston, 6th floor to Rm. 616

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HANN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2080.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, N. Y. C.

SAMPLE 10c—SILVER CLEANING TOWEL Sure, quick, lasting, not injurious, not messy. CURRIE, 86 Hazel Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MRS. TRUE, 31 Hillside Ave., Amesbury, Mass., wants to provide good home for girl light housework; small wages.

TYPIST and billing; good knowledge of books; about 25 years of age; office vicinity Grand Central; permanent; $18 to start. Write giving full details and phone number. Write Box B-4, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J.—Permanent or temporary home for elderly people or those needing rest or attention; experienced care; convenient to Camden or Philadelphia, Pa.; N. J. State License. MRS. SARAH J. DAUBMAN, Colgwd. 502.

HARMONY HALL—For rest and study; experienced, trained attention. 315 Linden Ave., York, Pa. Tel. 59383.

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AUBURNDALE—Dutch colonial, 7 rooms and bath, oil heat, 2-car garage; 1 minute to bus, 3 minutes to train and school. Phone Wellesley 0744-W, or write 22 Emerson Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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GEORGE A. GILES
Fire—Marine *Bonds*
Plate Glass INSURANCE *Liability*
Automobile *Accident*
Boiler SPECIALISTS *Compensation—Rent*
Life—Profit *Theft*
689 MASS. AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard STreet, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1789-M

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, morning hours, 1, 2 or more mornings. Room 1740, 33 West 42nd. Tel. afternoons, Chickering 4-1009.

FOR RENT—Practitioner's office, mornings and Saturdays, Salmon Tower Bldg., 11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. Tel. Pe. 6-0808.

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WE BUY Diamonds, Gold, Silver, Old Watches and Jewelry
Han. 2244
REAGAN-KIPP CO.
162 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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L. LAWRENCE, 10 Adrian Ave., New York City—Expert piano tuner and repairer; 20 years with Knabe and Steinway; charge $3.00.

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PRINTING — Every description, low prices, prompt service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 East 16th St., New York City. Al. 4-6147.

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OLD CAPE COD HOUSE in Centerville, on macadam road, painted, plastered walls, electric lights, hot-water heat, shower and tub bath, 4 bedrooms, one on ground floor; screened and open piazza; southwest exposure, high land; 2 acres, 1 developed; several good outbuildings. OWNER, 1898 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—2-family brick house, 6-room house on same lot; will exchange for Boston property. TURNEY, 1595 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 4387.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Warm, comfortable room for man, $3; next to bath. 24 Westland Avenue. Tel. Kenmore 9306.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished room in homelike apartment, with privileges if desired; business woman preferred. Tel. Porter 4399-W.

N. Y. C., 504 West 113th St., Apt. 4-B—Large single court room, $4; business person. University 4-8455. Near church.

N. Y. C., 88th St. and Riverside Drive—Thomas Residential Club for Women—Delightful home, refined atmosphere; kitchen privileges; maid, showers. Schuyler 4-9491.

N. Y. C., Central Park West (93rd)—Marvelous skyline view, studio, bath, $12-$8; no other guests; gentlemen. Riverside 9-1702.

N. Y. C., 1065 Woodycrest Ave.—High Bridge section; cheerful, quiet, $5; business woman preferred; no other roomer. Jerome 7-3245.

WASHINGTON, D. C., in Chevy Chase, Maryland—Double room, private bath; private family; breakfast; adults. Telephone Wisconsin 3973.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for women of refinement, ability and serious purpose to represent exclusive sportswear house by personal contact; liberal commissions. HELEN BARTHEL, New England manager, Pelham Hall, Brookline, Mass. Phone Longwood 3546.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for reliable women to introduce new sportswear made by well-known manufacturer; pleasant, dignified, remunerative; previous experience unnecessary; commission collected at time of sale. Call or write NATALIE BURNHAM, 35 Copeland Ave., Reading, Mass. Telephone 720.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HONOR graduate of N. Y. U. School of Commerce, 7 years varied business experience including Banking, Importing. Teaching, wishes responsible business connection with future. S. E. SHOUP, 833 Hamilton Ave., North Bergen, N. J.

WATCHMAN, elevator operator, messenger, experienced German-American, 57; good references. JOHN MAUS, 238 East 76th St., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR, general man, careful driver, understands care lawns, flowers and heaters; Protestant, married; no liquor or tobacco; best references; go anywhere. Porter 3297-W, Cambridge, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXECUTIVE HOUSEKEEPER
Desires position in Hotel, Institution, or club; excellent references; will go anywhere. B-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PART or whole time secretarial or clerical work desired by a reliable and experienced stenographer. C-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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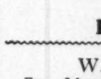

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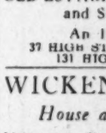

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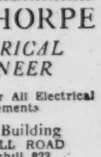

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Daily Features

Mr. Scroggins

Important Discovery

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, Boston Common squirrel extraordinary, poked his small cane into a pile of leaves and peered intently at something hard lying there. He leaned over. His small coat-tails were seized by a busy February wind and blown hither and thither, but the venerable squirrel let the wind have its fun, knowing that the chances were in favor of the coat-tails' not being blown away, since they never have. He gazed intently at a gray stone. It was a quite unusual stone. It was long and smooth like the handle of a small hammer, and at one end there was a ridge making that end of the stone look much like the stump end of a drumstick.

"I do believe it's it," said Scroggins, fingering the stone with great care.

"What do you believe is it?" said Fib, chieftain of sparrows, volplaning to the side of his old friend, while Florrie the pigeon also came to a happy landing and winked furiously at Scroggins with the eye that takes care of her important winking.

Scroggins looked up with a glint in his eye. He pushed his high hat on his forehead and swung his cane several times, on the final swing bringing it to a position where it pointed to the stone.

"I have discovered something important," he said.

Fib fluttered excitedly and asked for the facts, quickly. Florrie winked some new high records.

"Long ago," said Mr. Scroggins, "there were no nuts to be had for one entire winter. This was bad for squirrels. But they found other food and so they had enough to eat."

"Then why was it bad?" said Fib.

"My Fib," said Scroggins, casting an eye at Florrie, "squirrels need nuts not only for food but to keep their teeth useful. A squirrel's teeth are most important." The illustrious squirrel showed his in a genial smile.

"Now during this one winter when there were no nuts, Grandfather Scroggins had an idea."

Florrie winked and murmured something that sounded a bit like, "He would."

"The idea," continued the distinguished grandson, "was to have the squirrels of Boston Common all fitted out with stones. The stones had to be long and thin. In each house one of these stones was hung up for tooth exercise. I believe they called them grindstones."

The Scroggins eyes were alight with knowledge. And then a new blaze — of discovery — came into them. "And I, my friends," said Scroggins, "have just found one of these stones!"

Fib rushed to look closely at the discovery. Even Florrie pushed to the fore and looked at the curious object with interest.

"I think I will take it home," said the noted squirrel. "And Fib, if you care to tell the Common about it, we shall be pleased to show it and to tell the story again."

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins Discovers Something!

"Especially, to tell," murmured Florrie, winking. Fib rushed to the four corners of the Common, and part of the Public Garden with the news.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"No longer shall the useful artisan be paid with procrastinated promises; no longer shall the planter sweat for a hard-earned, narrow, uncertain competence, but receive the just reward of his labor; no longer shall we be insulted with the tantalizing name of wealth, depreciated to a shadow, even while we contemplate its nominal amount," declared the Pennsylvania Packet editorially (Aug. 9, 1788) when the success of the new Government was assured by Virginia's belated ratification (June 25, 1788) of the Constitution. Note the reference to inflation and currency depreciation!

"Boiler-plate" is the name applied to feature stories, news matter, etc., which come in thin metal plates, ready for use, from syndicates.

An up-to-date book on modern newspaper technique is "Breaking Into Print," by F. Fraser Bond, professor of journalism, Columbia University (McGraw-Hill, 1933).

The Editor's Puzzle

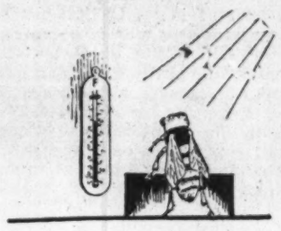
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

242

The itinerant painter who was tramping his way around here and there over the country said he specialized in decorating ugly cellar walls in some attractive way to enhance the better appearance of the dull color there.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Betty Bee



Out in the Cold

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE has had a wide variety of experiences. Perhaps the most unusual one should be told at this time.

Despite the fact that the winter had been especially severe, conditions within the hive had been favorable. The moisture had been absorbed, thanks to the thoughtful care of the beekeeper in properly insulating the hive. Ample space had been left on the brood comb so the bees could mass and generate a maximum of heat

The winter social season holds few diversions for Betty Bee. Outdoor sports are beside the question. Indoors, Betty and her sisters had huddled for mutual warmth. There had been no seven-course dinners, no late suppers. Just enough honey from the stores to keep the spark of life aglow had been their limit.

The weather continued cold through March; and then, on a day in early April, the temperature took an upward turn and summer balminess was wafted into the hive. Betty sensed the change. Detaching herself from her mates, she hurried to the entrance. Others followed. Soon they were exercising their wings after the months of inactivity, darting hither and yon, happy in their renewed freedom.

Betty, industrious by nature, wasted little time in meaningless flight. Even though no flowers were in bloom, Betty knew that there were other sources of pollen, so she and some of her sisters buzzed off to a neighboring stable, where pollen was to be found in spilled grain. Even the piles of sawdust at the mill would yield some of the desired food.

Happy Betty! Little she dreamed the experience that awaited her.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I HAVE sedulously endeavored not to laugh, at human actions, not to lament them, nor to detest them, but to understand them.

—SPINOZA

"What Are You Eating?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Snapshot of a Shy Child and a Pup That Would Like a Taste of That Thumb, Too, Earns for Mrs. Charles Goodwin, Johnson City, N. Y., a Charter Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. Send Your Interesting Pictures to the Feature Editor. $1 Is Paid for Each One Accepted.

In Lighter Vein

Today's Limerick

For years he had worked as "Asst."
Promotion seemed doubtfully dist.
At last one fine day
A rise came his way.
Because he'd been prompt and perst.

Had One

It was early morning when the traveling salesman knocked at the cottage door.

The harassed householder arrived at the door with his six-months-old baby in his arms.

The salesman unfastened his bag and displayed its contents, but before he could say a word the father indicated the baby and said:

"Look here. Do I look as if I needed an alarm clock?"

Mechanical World!

"Janet says she's wildly in love with her new motorcar."

"Yes. Another case where man is displaced by machinery!"

Efficiency

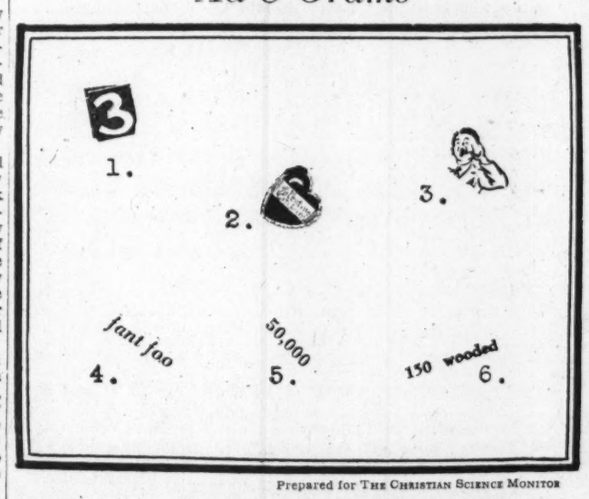
A man got a job polishing motorcar bodies. During the first week he was taught to polish with the right hand only. The second week he was made to use the left hand only.

Next week he had to use both hands simultaneously.

At the end of the third week the foreman said to him, "Easy, isn't it?"

"Yes," said the new employee with a tired grin, "and if you'll just fix a broom to my pants, I'll sweep the floor at the same time!"—*Montreal Star.*

Ad-O-Grams



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Members of families are invited to compete to see which one can identify them all first.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Plastic Wood Repairs

WHEN a young man came to my office door and asked me if I had any marred furniture in my office that I would like to have improved, I pointed to my desk, which had had a piece of the wood gouged out in moving. He got out some plastic wood, colored the product as nearly the color of my desk as possible, and proceeded to fill in the ugly mar. Then he wiped and polished the whole side surface until one had to look closely to see where the repair had been made.

I paid him the small charge he asked and he went down the hall whistling to himself, as well he might. He had ingenuity enough to find out something to do that he would be gladly hired to do.

Dr. C. A. R.

Hat Repairs

WHEN a friend remarked to me that she must run down town and buy a new hat, expressing her regret that she must buy a new felt so late in the season, I told her that I could renew her old hat in a few minutes. Little did I realize that the results would be remunerative. But her delight at such a remarkable change with only a tiny piece of sand-paper and a genuine love for fixing things, plus the proverbial "stitch in time," set her talking in gratitude; and I soon had more work than I could do, for I was besieged with friendly visits. And to say that I am now a busy woman is putting it mildly.

Aside from general visits to me, I am called on to do some outstanding work; and I had been thinking I was a lonely woman! Business surely picks up when you try doing something for somebody else.

Mrs. C. W. McP.

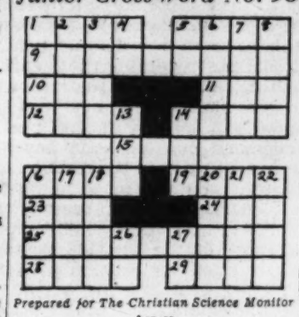
Daily Anecdote

Not in the Business

CALLING at the White House rather early one morning, Senator Sumner of Massachusetts found President Lincoln down stairs polishing his boots. He was surprised to find the President doing this and said "Why, Mr. President, do you black your own boots?"

Without stopping from his task the President replied, "Whose boots did you think I blacked?"

Junior Cross-Word No. 98



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Competent.
5—Whirled.
8—Sue.
10—Male descendant.
11—Came upon or across.
12—Wide-mouthed pitcher.
14—Girl.
15—Native metal.
16—The ——— of Man is located in the Irish Sea.
19—Flippantly smooth.
23—Prefix meaning NEW.
24—Unity.
25—Fascinate.
28—As well.
29—Book of the Old Testament.

Down

1—Projecting part of a church.
2—Forehead.
3—Without company.
4—Plural ending.
5—The Catawba River (N. C.) is called Wateree in this State (abbr.).
6—Cougar.
7—Members of a North American Indian tribe.
8—Gains as clear profit.
13—Eggs of fishes.
14—One of supports of a piece of furniture.
16—South American Indian.
17—To fasten.
18—Trims.
20—Rich earth.
21—Within.
22—Insects.
26—William Cullen Bryant wrote "—a Waterfowl."
27—Newport News is in this State (abbr.). (The solution appears elsewhere)

Brevities

Des Moines Register: An umbrella that folds up to fit a raincoat pocket sounds attractive, as it does away with having to mislay these articles separately.

Humorist: "A husband tells his wife that he can't possibly afford to buy her any new clothes," we read, "and then what does he do with the money?" Buys her some new clothes.

American Lumberman: About the lowest thing in this country during the boom seems to have been high finance.

Atlanta Constitution: A child labor problem is to induce them to do some small chores around the home.

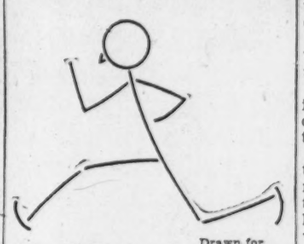
Come Play

"Dummy"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL aboard, children! Our surprise party today takes us to Canada, to a home near Langruth, Manitoba. We are to visit Arden and Aaron C.

Watch for our welcome flag which will be flying to guide us to the house.



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Dummy

There it is now! Watch out, children, we're landing.

Here comes someone!

Ready: "SURPRISE!"

Oh, it is Arden and Aaron. How do you do, children. We certainly did surprise you, didn't we?

Our game today is called "Dummy"; it is fun for a large group but two can play it just as well. It will be useful for the schoolroom, too.

We'll use this blackboard because it is so handy, but a large piece of wrapping paper pinned on the wall would do just as well, and, if only two were playing, it could be played on a table with a small piece of paper.

At the top of the paper we will put all the letters of the alphabet in order. Like this:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUV
WXYZ

For a large group we divide into two teams. Half of us will be on Arden's team, the others on Aaron's. Arden's team withdraws and decides on a word, which Aaron's side must guess.

When they return their leader makes as many short dashes on the blackboard under the alphabet as there are letters in the word they have chosen. For example, if the word is "draw," he will make four dashes like this — — — —.

Each player on the opposite side then has one chance to guess a letter of the word. Whatever letter of the alphabet he guesses has a line drawn through it by Arden who remains at the board, while their word is being guessed. If the guess is correct, he also writes the letter in its proper space, above one of the dashes. If it is wrong, (not found in the word) he makes the first stroke of the dummy, which is the head.

Every mistake adds another stroke to the dummy and the guessing continues until the word is discovered and finished, or the dummy completed. (The dummy takes 10 strokes, the arms and nose each counting as one, though more strokes could be added if decided on before the game starts.)

One point goes to a team which guesses the word before the dummy is finished.

Then the other team withdraws. They select a word and return to try their hand at eluding the dummy.

After a letter has a line drawn through it (has been guessed), it is useless.

If there are two of the same letters in the word both are placed in their own respective spaces, when the letter is guessed.

Suppose the first player on Aaron's team guesses the letter P. There is no P in "Draw," so we draw a line through P and make the Dummy's head. The next player calls A, so we put a line through A and mark it in the third space. Someone asks for F, so we add a body to the dummy. Then Y is guessed, so we draw one leg, and so the game continues.

We must be off now, children. Good-by until our next surprise party, which will be two weeks from today.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Samaritan Inn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Port Huron, Mich.

GOOD SAMARITAN INN, a rescue mission started three years years ago by the Rev. L. A. McDonald, has a glorious record of answered prayer, its founder says. With love and faith to build upon, the pastor of a Methodist Church here opened the mission to aid unfortunate men, and he has never asked for needed supply to carry on his humanitarian work without receiving direct aid.

Collections are not taken at his meetings, and no one connected with carrying on the work is paid. Port Huron churches send speakers for the meetings, and from 15 to 20 stores supply the mission with food and clothing. One fuel company gives the coal, a local laundry washes the men's clothes, one friend pays for the telephone, and another for the lights.

In its first three years 47,777 persons attended services at the mission, and 23,274 were given free meals. Nearly 8,000 were given lodgings, and hundreds of families helped. So great is the confidence in this work that the city authorities here turned over to the mission about 300 men taken on petty charges. They stay at the mission until they find work. Several hundred runaway boys also have been sheltered.

Two things are required of those aided: cleanliness and work. "No Scrub, No Grub" is a potent sign in the mission dining room; and each man is required to help at the wood pile, or in any other way he can be of use.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Enervate

Example: "Something that can resolve its doubts, answer its objections, *enervate* its propositions" (Penn: "Works").

Test: Underscore the synonym of the word italicized above: weaken, inspire, invigorate, nerve, fortify, destroy, comply with.

Pronunciation: As a verb, the pronunciation is preferably *en'-er-vate* (first *e* short, second as in maker, *a* long); as an adjective, the word is sounded *e-nur'-vate* (*e* as in create, *u* as in urn, *a* as in mandate). The adjective is seldom used, the participial adjective "enervated" being employed instead.

Derivation: From Latin *enervare*, "to deprive of nerves or sinews, to weaken," a combination of *e*, "out of," and *nervus*, "nerve, sinew." We have accepted the word in its original meaning, applying it in the sense of "to render feeble or impotent; to destroy the force of."

Men are enervated by dissipation.

Notes and Queries

Apposition with expletive "it" (G. M.)—The inquirer writes:

For a long time I have been puzzled about constructions which really seem to be the subject of a sentence, but the subject actually is "it." For example, please tell us the grammatical construction of "it" and "to be good" in the following sentence:

"It is easy to be good."

"It," here, is an expletive, standing at the beginning of the sentence to represent the infinitive phrase "to be good," which has all the essentials of a subject. If we were to diagram the sentence, we should first write it: "It, to be good, is easy." "It," then, would appear as the subject; "to be good" would be an infinitive phrase in apposition with "it"; "is," the linking verb; "easy," predicate adjective.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

"Deuteronomy"

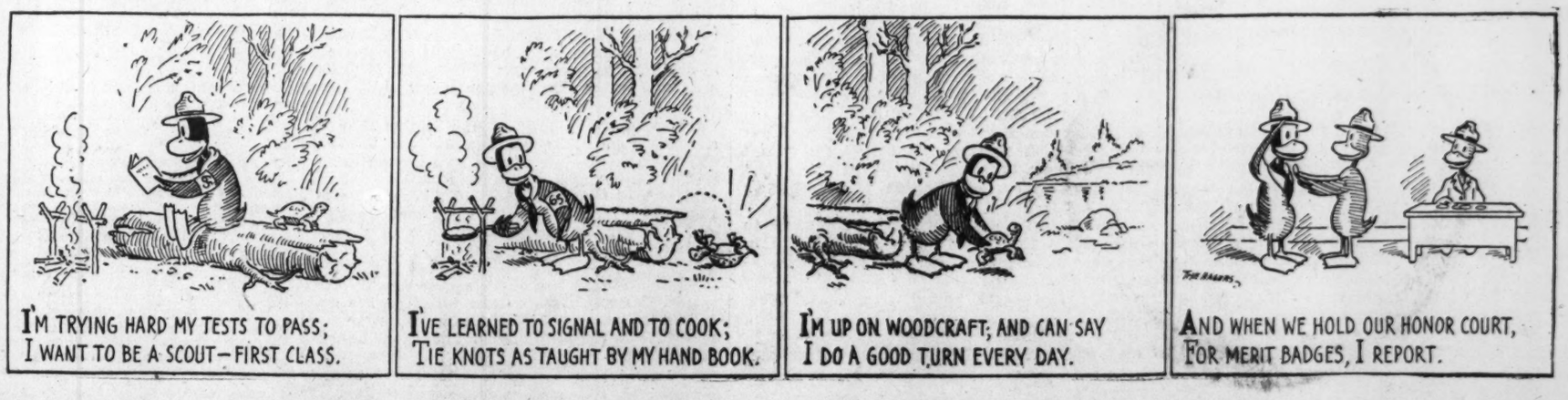
IN HEBREW, the first two words of what we call Deuteronomy serve as its title; and it is known as *'Ellĕ hădděbārīm* ("These are the words"), or simply as *Dĕbārīm* ("words").

When the book was rendered into Greek, the translators found a phrase in the Hebrew of Deut. 17:18 which means properly "a repetition (copy) of this law"; but they rendered it "this repetition-of-the-law" (*to deuteronomion touto*) and gave the name Deuteronomion (the origin of our name "Deuteronomy") to the whole volume.

The slip in translation was really a fortunate one, for "Deuteronomy" actually does offer a "repetition" or parallel account of the Ten Commandments and other laws.

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Good Duck Scout*

By THE HAGERS


I'M TRYING HARD MY TESTS TO PASS; I WANT TO BE A SCOUT—FIRST CLASS.
I'VE LEARNED TO SIGNAL AND TO COOK; TIE KNOTS AS TAUGHT BY MY HAND BOOK.
I'M UP ON WOODCRAFT; AND CAN SAY I DO A GOOD TURN EVERY DAY.
AND WHEN WE HOLD OUR HONOR COURT, FOR MERIT BADGES, I REPORT.

SUSSEX

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

When Is a Dictator?

IS President Roosevelt a dictator? The question is not merely one for professors of constitutional law; it is one ordinary folk are debating everywhere and its answer will color the course of history. In a dozen languages, including the Oklahoman of Will Rogers and the "best English" of Stanley Baldwin, dictatorial status has been accorded Mr. Roosevelt. In any legal sense, of course, it is not true. Practically all the powers vested in him by Congress could be withdrawn overnight. The Supreme Court still says what can be law. And the genial gentleman who addresses the American people as "my friends" and uses the radio to solicit their support for his program certainly does not sound like a dictator.

Yet a Hitler or a Mussolini might envy the powers exercised by him. Germany has seen no such reconstruction of her national economy as America has witnessed in the last year; the Italian Parliament could hardly have acted more like a rubber-stamp than did Congress in giving the President power to cut the gold content of the dollar. The key to all these apparent contradictions is the fact that the dictator of today, in Europe or America, draws his power from the people. He must be the servant, more than the master, of popular will.

And before Americans scoff at the submission of any foreign people to dictatorship they might well ask themselves how far they have handed over their own consciences and convictions to the New Deal. On the whole, the Roosevelt leadership is useful and necessary, but neither its uses nor necessities will be best served by a blind "followship." The danger of dictatorship is less in what the dictator does than in what the people fail to do. It is less in the acts of the leader than in the thinking—or lack of thinking—of the led.

A few days ago, in launching the necessary labor of developing some reasoned basis for political opposition to the Roosevelt régime, Mr. Ogden L. Mills implied that President Roosevelt is a dictator and has wrought "revolutionary change without popular mandate." That misses the point entirely. In so far as Mr. Roosevelt resembles a dictator it is not because he lacks a mandate, but because he has such a *complete* mandate. No one would contend that the Roosevelt program in all its details was ordered by the American people at the polls in November, 1932. The American political system is not designed to give such orders. Mr. Hoover had no "mandate" for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. But does anyone really believe the people are not impetuously and almost unanimously behind Mr. Roosevelt today?

It is plain to every observer that Congress sits on the side lines. Legislators have long sought to register their constituents' desires instead of their own judgments, and now their constituents have become a Roosevelt chorus. They want anything the President wants. This makes for quick and effective action—about as quick as any dictatorship can boast.

But it entails some of the same dangers. The people expect the Executive to do it all. So far as legislation is concerned, that is not difficult. But the recovery program cannot be carried into effect merely by passing a law. For its administration it needs more than hurrahs—it needs the coöperation which comes from understanding. But mind of mortal always finds it easier to worship persons than to understand principles. That is an attitude which fosters dictatorships and which dictatorships in turn foster.

President Roosevelt is not in any usual sense a dictator, but there is too much of that attitude toward him. We may be sure that he would much prefer intelligent appreciation of his purposes to blind laudation of his personality. He has been at some pains to point out that he is no superman, but a very human and fallible man. He knows that unstable elements of the popular mind make a leader a god one day and stone him the next. He cannot have forgotten what happened to Wilson and to Hoover. He is refusing to be burdened. He will be aided most and recovery will be advanced most by citizens who take an intelligent share in their government and who recognize with Isaiah that fundamentally "the government shall be upon His shoulder."

Partner of Potash and Perlmutter

LIKE so many other writers who have succeeded in bringing delight to a wide circle of readers, the career of Montague Glass was inextricably bound up with the characters he created. The vicissitudes, farcical or tragicomic, of Abe Potash and "Mawruss" Perlmutter brought hilarity to magazine page and footlights. But Abe and Mawruss became famous through the United States for the simple reason that the laughter was tempered by warm affection and understanding.

Potash and Perlmutter became national characters because of their reality—a reality compounded of true humanity. They were "good fellas." Their irascibilities and wordy battles shook the onlooker with laughter because there was evident between them a bond of understanding that was wide enough to embrace all.

When Potash and Perlmutter first appeared, there were complaints that Mr. Glass was holding up the Jewish business man to ridicule. But the complaints were short-lived. Mr. Glass's avowal of his affection for his famous partners and the class they epitomized voiced the sentiment that shone through his work.

Dreaming of a career as a writer while he worked in his East Side law office, Mr. Glass no doubt envisaged a more ambitious project than that of delineating the New York cloak and suit men. But, as has happened to a thousand others like him, he found his career when he began putting down upon paper that which lay nearest his heart. In so doing he reached the hearts of a generation, and created one of the most famous partnerships in American business.

So the Ether Waves Won't Splash

RADIO was as yet a fancy of the far-off future, and radio advertising a still less suspected development, when Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote the couplet,

> I shot an arrow into the air,
> It fell to earth, I knew not where.

Yet who could describe better the winging fleetness and untraceableness of whatever message may be sent out on the ether waves? Particularly since he added the parallel of breathing a song into the air, and asked,

> Who has sight so keen and strong,
> That it can follow the flight of a song?

All of which sublimity comes to a rather ridiculous ending in the announcement prepared for a New Jersey radio station the other night by which "those listening in from dry states" were invited to forgo the pleasure of hearing the male trio sponsored by a gin distillery, since that program was "not intended to offer alcoholic beverages for sale or delivery in any state or community wherein advertising, sale or use thereof is unlawful." From this it may be assumed—or may it?—that radio owners in the benighted states of Maine and North Carolina do not know yet whether the trio sang "Sweet Adeline" and "Father, Dear Father, Come Home With Me Now," or whether it chose a theme song less connected with the alcoholic industry.

At any rate, the incongruity of the situation, in view of the assurances still fresh in memory that dry state borders would be respected after repeal, was not altogether lost. The next day, whether by any connection or by mere coincidence, the Federal Radio Commission reminded station operators that millions of listeners and their children do not use intoxicating liquors, asked "the intelligent coöperation" of broadcasters and advertisers, and announced that any station using liquor advertising would have to show why its license should be renewed.

This incident but emphasizes that the United States is still far from any definite policy in state or national law regarding the menace of liquor advertising. All through the era of prohibition the assertion was dinned into one's ears that there was a huge, natural and unquenchable demand for alcoholic beverages, yet if this were so, why need the distiller spend millions of dollars on the most ingratiating wiles of the advertising writer in order to cultivate a sale for his wares? One would think the "true temperance" of the Crusaders and the Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform might be satisfied with catering to the supposedly existent demand.

But apparently not. For instead of requiring rigid enforcement of the Reed Amendment which a wet Senator tacked on to the liquor laws sixteen years ago to forbid liquor advertising in dry states, Congress and the President have wiped out that enactment and thrown open the mails to the extollers and purveyors of drink regardless of state wishes.

The radio case gives a good example of the pervasiveness of the drink suggestion once it is given commercial utterance, whether by voice or on paper. Let the sales talk but go through the microphone, and where is the wall that will stop those ether waves at any state or local boundaries? Let encomiums on Blatherskite's Rye be but placed on newsprint, and who can tell in whose homes they eventually will lodge? The only place to control the blurbs is at their source, and—by the way—does that perhaps apply also to liquor?

The Well-Equipped Pedestrian

WITHOUT doubt any motorist who ever drove a car along country roads at night would be heartily in favor of the passage of a bill filed in the Massachusetts Legislature on petition of Charles H. Marten of Springfield. This bill, if made law, would compel pedestrians to equip themselves with some sort of reflectors so drivers could see them and avoid running them down.

The motorist who has had to swerve his car like a frightened rabbit at the sudden glimpse of a pedestrian trudging along in dark clothes, melting into the wall of darkness and roadside greenery would heave a sigh of relief at the passage of such a measure. But what about the harassed pedestrian. The tail light might be but an opening wedge in a campaign to make him meet the same requirements as wheeled vehicles.

First a tail light. Wouldn't a head light naturally follow? And then, to give the motorist an idea of his direction red and green side lights, port and starboard. With all this equipment should he not be required to get a license to use the highway? That would mean a number plate fore and aft. And, with number plates probably would come the addition in some cases of such signs as "If I stop can you?" "Sound your horn and the road is yours," "Boston — City of Culture," or "Howe's Caverns."

All this of course would lead naturally to compulsory insurance, no doubt divided into classes and districts, whereby the ninety-five-pound miss from Brookline would get a lower rate than the 200-pound truck man from Chelsea.

It's something for the pedestrian to think over. But perhaps, after all, most of these possibilities can be set aside. For there really is something for the pedestrian to think about in the suggestion. If he only knew how invisible he often is to the motorist and how completely the ordinary colors of clothing camouflage him from a driver's sight, he would wear a reflector or some bit of white for his own protection.

Fashion vs. Humanity

ROUSED by the cruelty practiced in preparing horses for show purposes, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals plans to seek state legislation to curb cropping and "setting-up" of horses' tails in the name of fashion.

The horse with a cropped tail not only has undergone a painful operation but has lost his natural protection against insect pests. The animal with a "set-up" tail goes through even more torture. This style calls for a tail which stands straight up, with the hair flowing downward. To attain this style, the muscles close to the body are severed, the tail bent at right angles, bandaged tightly and placed in a mechanical device to keep it in position. In addition, in order to make the tail "set-up" at the correct angle, it must be placed in the device for hours before the show.

Reaction against this cruelty already has set in among horsemen themselves. They are realizing that a flowing tail is more beautiful than one cropped short or set up unnaturally. But the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is possibly the first organization to seek legislative action to curb these practices.

The society is calling for a law forbidding the exhibition of horses with docked or set-up tails in all Massachusetts shows. The society believes that if horses so mutilated are barred from exhibitions, these cruelties will be eliminated.

However, to be effective, such legislation must be national. The Massachusetts act undoubtedly would set up a precedent to be taken up by horse lovers throughout the nation. Yet the final elimination of the practices would be slow, as separate legislation would be necessary in each state.

The most effective means of curbing the cropping and setting-up practices would seem to rest with the show managers. If real admirers of horses were to influence the managers to bar all such mutilated horses, the practices so abhorred would end.

The Casual Day

H. H. in a casual moment writes to us from London:

> Mr. Logan Pearsall Smith, author of "Trivia," has called down on his head the wrath of musicians by speaking of "a pretty semibreve or quaver." All musical Britain has risen up to inform him that semibreves and quavers are entirely different things. Mr. Smith can console himself with the thought that many writers make howlers when talking of music.
>
> Tennyson has a remarkable phrase about "dancers dancing in tune." But music is not so notorious a tripper up as sport. When Kipling spoke of cricket and football in terms of "flanneled fools and muddied oafs," he was trying to be provocative; but it was in utter simplicity of heart that Ouida said, in one of her novels that, although the whole crew in the boat race rowed very fast, stroke rowed fastest of all.

We doubt that "dancers dancing in tune" is a howler. We are not even sure the author was exercising poetic license. For in exercising the limbs we have discovered two kinds of dancers—other than people who dance apparently for exercise only—that Tennyson may have had in mind.

One kind dances in time. The other adds to its sense of rhythm a sympathy for the music, which sympathy amounts to something more than attention to the beat. It catches the surge of the crescendo, the smoothness of a suave melodic line, or the lightness of the pizzicatti passages.

Perhaps we all, when we are listening to the orchestra instead of to a garrulous partner, think we are the latter kind of dancer. But such are rare enough to have caused an interesting expression in Tennyson to be (as we see it) misunderstood.

To M. M. B.

You are hawthorn blossom gathered long ago;
Little girls with pigtails standing in a row.
Hands together folded, eyes closed tight,
Saying grace for porridge. You are Holy Night
In a still valley. When you talk I hear
Fair children singing in the starlight clear,
And "Christians Awake!" from St. Matilda's bells.
You are fragrant, wild, sweet woodsy smells
Of coltsfoot, broom and heather, hyacinth and fern;
The silver ripple of the Scarmoor burn.
And what I mean when I say, "Come to tea,"
Is, "You are that England that is part of me."

P. P. S.

An electrical device which will find things hidden in a person's clothing is being considered by Sing Sing officials. Its invention is thought to have been inspired by a quite common experience—that of trying to find one's motor license when accosted by a righteously indignant policeman.

* * *

Or it may be its inventor, arriving in the nick of time at the theater, once tried to find his tickets while the orchestra was ending the overture.

* * *

A court decision recently upheld the right of a wife to go through her husband's pockets. Advertisers of the new device can hardly be expected to overlook the opportunity thus opened to make a strong appeal to the feminine purchaser.

The millinery department of a Boston shop is advertising one of its hats with the remark, "And way back in October we predicted its whirlwind success." Bostonians would like to know whether that sort of success implies the hat's ability to stay on the head at the corner of Commonwealth and Massachusetts Avenues, or to elude the owner's pursuit.

A Salem (Mass.) husband is asking for a divorce because his wife, though living with him, has not spoken to him since 1895. Some husbands are reported as having difficulty in understanding his point of view.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Senator Hitchcock and Mr. Bryan—Wellman, Airman and Writer

A GOOD many years ago I had an experience with the late Senator Gilbert Hitchcock, of Nebraska, which I have never forgotten, and which in its way throws something of an illuminating light on politics. Hitchcock owned the Omaha World-Herald, for which paper William Jennings Bryan worked for a time prior to his first candidacy for the Presidency. From the paper he received the most loyal support, as indeed from Mr. Hitchcock himself, though knowing both men well, I always felt that they were not of types that easily harmonized.

After Mr. Bryan's candidacy he became, although defeated, practically the political Tsar of Nebraska for quite a time. The opportunity came for him to influence the appointment by a Governor, whom he controlled, of a United States Senator to fill a vacancy. Everybody supposed, as did I myself, that he would secure the appointment of Mr. Hitchcock, to whom his obligations were great, and who was peculiarly fitted for the post. Instead of that, inspired by a desire to bring the Populists closer to the Democratic Party in the campaign of 1900, he persuaded the Governor to appoint a leader in the People's Party, named Allen, who became a thoroughly inconspicuous member of the upper house, and was retired by the people at the first opportunity they found for the accomplishment of that end.

Shortly after the appointment, I was riding from Omaha to Chicago and found Senator Hitchcock in my sleeper. We fell talking about politics and other affairs. He was a man of extraordinarily broad culture, a graduate of the University of Michigan, and a post graduate student in German universities. He made no reference at all to his defeated ambition to be Senator, but conversed with a remarkable wealth of illustration and historic citations upon the abstract proposition whether a sense of gratitude was compatible with the possession of great genius, and most of his citations were of political sages who neither possessed nor manifested a sense of gratitude. The immediate allusion was clearly to the Bryan action.

One day I asked that gentleman if he didn't feel that he had treated Hitchcock rather shabbily. He responded: "Had Hitchcock's services been to me, it would have been shabby treatment, but I ascribed to him unselfish devotion to a great cause, and that cause could better be served at that moment by giving representation to the People's Party than by appointing an old-line Democrat." Sometimes Bryan's complete identification of himself with "the cause" irritated people who hoped for recognition.

Walter Wellman, until he became possessed of a desire to discover the north pole, was one of the very best of the Washington correspondents of the old school. In his day the Associated Press, which has now become so powerful and efficient, existed only as a group of New York newspapers, selling their news to interior publications. The present great coöperative organization had not, at that time, been organized by Melville E. Stone and Victor F. Lawson of the Chicago Daily News. The correspondent at Washington who had a newspaper of recognized standing behind him was almost a privileged person. Every public man had a trusted correspondent through whom he communicated with the people. Nowadays, a statesman, either in the Administration or the Senate, desirous of making an announcement of importance, sends it to the Associated Press, the United Press, or the International News. The opportunity for individual initiative is greatly lessened.

Wellman's acquaintance among public men was wide and intimate. He had a keen eye for the picturesque, and always wrote readably. When he turned to the great adventure of seeking the pole through the air, at a time when aircraft were confined to the gas-bag type and very rudimentary in their characteristics, his papers backed him loyally, and he was not grudging of the personal service rendered, nor the really great dangers encountered. Oddly enough, the one invention which he contributed to his dirigible was its undoing. He figured that, sailing toward the pole, over the sea most of the way, if he had a trailer swimming along the surface of the ocean it would tend to keep the balloon stable, since as the heat of the sun expanded the gas and allowed the balloon to rise, the weight of the trailer would become greater and drag it down.

His trailer was made of links, like a sausage, each one filled with food, the theory being that as the balloon neared its destination, the demands of the crew would have gradually consumed the food supply, and that the balloon when its gas was beginning to be exhausted, would have less weight to deal with. All of which sounded fine in theory, but when the wind whipped the ocean into a tempest, the trailing "equilibrator" was so whipped through the air and over the surface of the waves, that it very shortly would have racked the balloon to pieces. Wellman and his men were picked up at sea by an English steamer, just when their lives seemed to be in crucial danger, and before he could resume his aerial adventure, Peary had reached the pole by land. An able political correspondent, Walter Wellman leaves behind a host of admirers of the older and quieter days of journalism.

King Ahab's Ivory House

EXCAVATIONS in the dusty soil of Palestine may not stir popular interest equally with the appointment of a new football coach at Blank University, or with the fortunes of the American dollar. But they are yielding thrilling results for students of Biblical history. One gazes with awe and delight on the carved ivory pieces from the hilltop site of ancient Samaria, just acquired by Harvard College, and now on view at the Fogg Art Museum in Cambridge. About twenty of these fragments have come to America, bits of ornamentation identified as belonging to the famous "ivory house" of King Ahab, ruler of the northern kingdom of Israel, who, impelled by his implacable queen, Jezebel of Tyre, became the bitter opponent of the prophet, Elijah.

In the Old Testamant book of I Kings we read, "Now the rest of the acts of Ahab, and all that he did, and the ivory house which he made, and all the cities that he built, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Isreal?" Ahab, who reigned from 875 to about 850 B. C., was indeed a mighty builder, a lavish patron of the arts. Through his marriage with Jezebel his kingdom became allied with Phœnicia, greatest trading nation of the Mediterranean, and thus a recipient of cargoes of "gold, and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks" which, following the expansive days of Solomon, had come in to enrich the rather austere cultural life of the Hebrews.

Evidence of the spade shows that King Ahab's palace stood in a great open court of seven or eight acres surrounded by massive walls. Apparently it was a structure of richer and more beautiful ornamentation than one would readily imagine to have been possible in an age so distant, and in a land so comparatively barren. The carvings recovered show wide variety in size, form, and color. Some originally were overlaid with gold, and some inlaid with various precious and semiprecious stones of brilliant hue. Dr. Kirsopp Lake of the Harvard expedition that secured the exhibits believes them most revealing as to the high degree of artistic culture attained in Palestine under the kings of Israel.

Ahab's splendid house finally went the way of all the earth, and probably in flames, since of the several thousand ivories recovered the great majority have been ruined by fire. The prophet, Amos, foresaw the inevitable outcome of the luxury and extravagance that were driving the northern tribes to revolt. Some decades before the final downfall, he pronounced among his woes on sinful Samaria this one: "The houses of ivory shall perish, and the great houses shall have an end."

At the present time, about half of the ancient city of Samaria has been unearthed, through the patient labors of scholars of Harvard, the Palestine Exploration Fund, the British School of Jerusalem, and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Without doubt many other rich discoveries are ahead, to captivate the antiquarian, and to confirm as truth, rather than fiction, various strange sequences of events related in the historical books of the Old Testament.

F. B. M.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor

Keeping Children Well

HEALTH, scholarship and character were portrayed as the three great objectives of education in the United States by Dr. Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of schools at Atlanta, Ga., when he addressed the final general sessions assembly of the South Dakota Education Association at the Coliseum.

"We need a health program," Dr. Sutton declared, "but not the kind of health programs which are now being deemed sufficient." . . .

The Atlanta educator repeated a statement made earlier on the convention program by Dr. Frederick B. Knight of the University of Iowa when he declared that "there is no need for a person to be sick," and he challenged that if a child is taught from babyhood to not believe in sickness, to embrace a health program to the fullest extent, devote himself to the proper purpose of scholarship, that child will not be sick.

"I know that many of you will not believe me when I say that we can have a sickless world if we only live right," Dr. Sutton said, "and let me say right here that the children of Christian Scientists are the healthiest children, and I can prove it. Why? Because they are taught to not believe in sickness." The speaker explained that he was not a Christian Scientist in the sense of that church denomination, but that he is a Methodist.—*Sioux Falls* (S. D.) *Argus Leader*.

The New Citizenship

WANTED—A new conception of public service in the United States.

The above advertisement should be inserted in every newspaper in the country, hung in the corridors of every public building, and pinned on the coat lapels of every man holding or seeking public office.

If the problems and responsibilities of the past year have made one thing clear, it is that the United States cannot go on under the old system of political spoils and its attendant inefficiency and corruption. . . .

The Roosevelt Administration has undertaken one of the most gigantic tasks in human history, calling for the highest degree of combined intelligence and honesty.

To carry out this intensely difficult program, Mr. Roosevelt has chosen administators who are doing their best to handle billions of dollars with sole regard to the national welfare. . . .

Yet what happens as these administrators extend their organization over the country?

They find it necessary to ask a federal grand jury to indict the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government. . . .

They find it necessary to transfer CWA relief jobs to control of army officers, to get the funds out of control of city politicians. . . .

They find farmers, by the thousand or the hundred thousand, trying to figure out how they can get government money for coöperation in controlling crop surpluses, and then cheat the Government by escaping control in the end.

They find senators and congressmen belaboring them for patronage for "deserving Democrats," without regard to character or ability. . . .

They find big bankers and industrialists up to their old game, fighting for the right to ride on the necks of others, plotting to pervert the measures they cannot destroy, and destroy what they cannot pervert.

No matter how high the standards of President Roosevelt and those about him may be—cabinet officers, administrators, members of the House and Senate who rise above the spoils level, honest executives scattered over the country—they will mire down unless there is a *general standard of honesty in the United States*, and a general regard for the common welfare.—*St. Louis Star-Times*.

The Swing From Materialism

COMMENT is frequently heard, of late, to the effect that there is a noticeable swing from so-called modernism back to orthodoxy. The effects of the depression have turned men's thoughts, one is told, to the channels in which they formerly ran. Deprivation of material possessions has caused man to draw upon his inner resources, and he has found a surprisingly unlimited supply.

The frequent repetition by President Roosevelt of his faith in the spiritual forces that pervade the universe, the willingness of the people to put faith in him as their leader in the march out of the wilderness of blighted materialism, are indications that the minds of men and women are turned more toward real values than toward illusory ones. Many a person has learned in the last few years that the love that has come to him from his fellow men was a treasure beyond price, yet was to be had without the asking—a free gift. . . .

We know of no greater modern contribution toward national courage and sanity than that which the President made in his inaugural address, when he told the people that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." That declaration has made many a person, we are sure, analyze his fears and find them to be creatures of his imagination. Many a man has replaced fear with faith. In that substitution, we believe, is born the swing from the materialism of recent years to the new sense of values.—*Hartford* (Conn.) *Times*.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Drawn by Dwight C. Sturge

Prepare for Peace

By Bernadotte E. Schmitt

Author of "The Coming of the War: 1914"

TALK OF WAR has been steadily increasing in the last two years: war in the Far East between Japan on one side and Soviet Russia or the United States on the other, war in Europe for the revision of the peace treaties. The first seems somewhat fantastic, so far as the United States is concerned, unless the Japanese are foolish enough to attack the Philippines. America has already shown (during the Manchurian controversy of 1931-32) that it will not fight for China against Japan, and is unlikely, to say the least, to take an active side in a new Russo-Japanese war. The real danger of complications for the United States lies in a possible new war in Europe.

Certainly the possibilities of war in Europe are numerous enough. The long debates at Geneva on the reduction and limitation of armaments have served to increase rather than diminish tension, and the demands of Germany and Hungary for a revision of the territorial settlements of 1919-20, while not yet raised officially, are being put only too clearly in an unofficial way. One is reminded of the atmosphere of 1912-14, when Europe resigned itself to the inevitability of war and waited anxiously for the incident that would precipitate it.

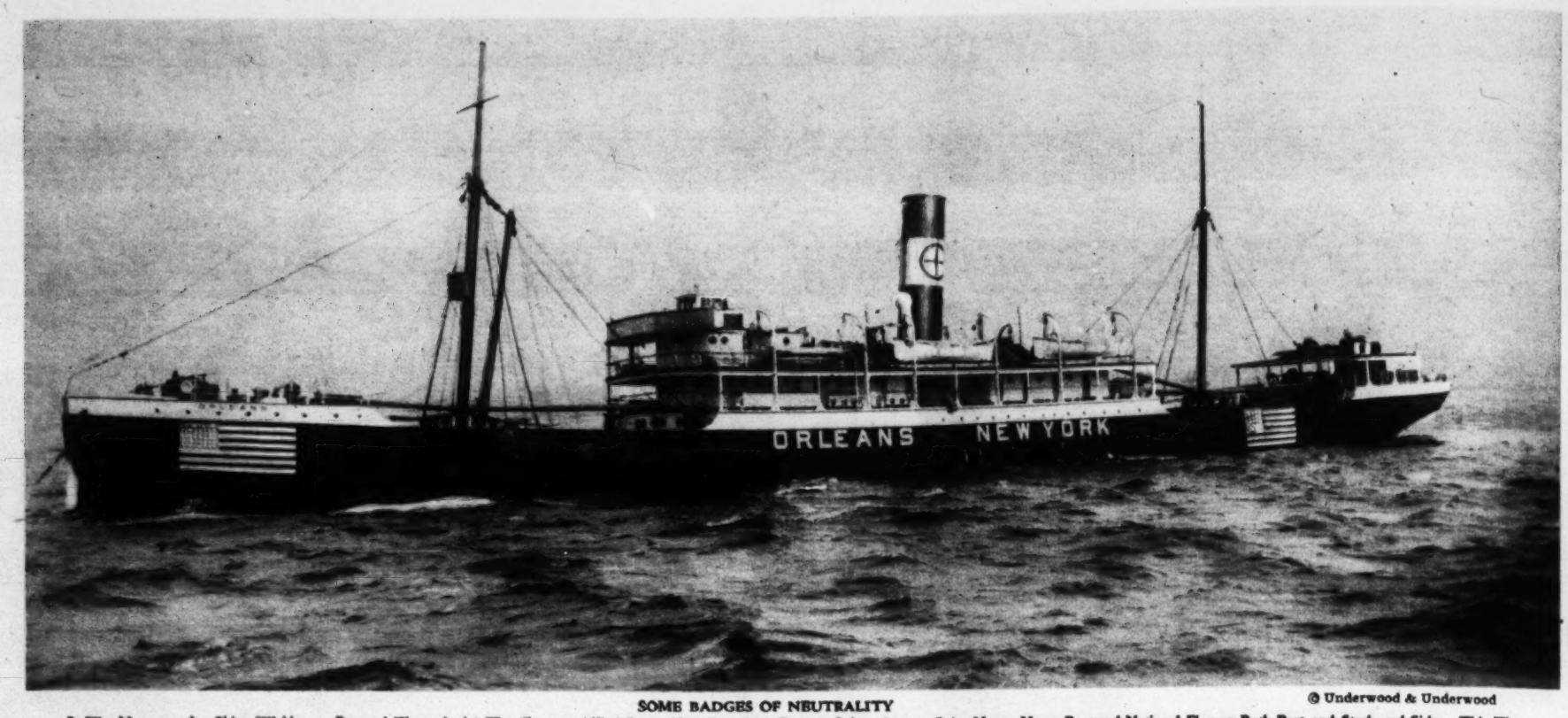
The worst feature of the situation is that no compromise seems possible between the disputants. The distribution of the peoples of eastern and southeastern Europe is so mixed that Solomon himself could not draw frontiers satisfactory to all concerned. Germans, Magyars and Bulgarians want nothing less than their pre-war boundaries—which Poles, Czechoslovaks, Roumanians, Yugoslavs and Greeks are no more disposed to admit than the United States is to return New Mexico, Arizona and California to Mexico. Because the territorial problem seems hopeless, reduction and limitation of armaments have thus far made little progress. In these circumstances, it is very foolish to assume, as many Americans do, that memories of 1914-18 will deter Europe from another war.

When confronted with that dread possibility, most Americans instinctively say, "Well, we'll certainly keep out of it this time." They said just that in 1914. Perhaps they could have kept out if President Wilson had pursued a different policy. At any rate it is arguable that if he had followed the advice of Colonel House and begun immediately to increase the army and navy of the United States, the belligerent powers would not have flouted his demands that they respect the rights of the United States. But the President trusted to the power of words and the action of diplomacy—and the result we know.

IN THIS ISSUE:

William R. Rathvon
on Abraham Lincoln

Amelia Earhart
and Her Ideas on Fashions



SOME BADGES OF NEUTRALITY

© Underwood & Underwood

It Was Necessary for Ships Wishing to Proceed Through the War Zone to Allied Ports, Unmolested by German Submarines, to Paint Name, Home Port and National Flag on Both Port and Starboard Sides. This Was in Accordance With a German Decree Early in 1917, a Decree That Had Its Effect in Driving the United States Into the War. This Picture, Taken in February, 1917, Shows the S. S. Orleans of the Oriental Navigation Company, as She Sailed From New York for Bordeaux, Where She Arrived Safely.

Shall America be more favorably situated in the event of a new war? True, the United States fleet is a more formidable instrument than it was in 1914. Likewise it may surely be assumed that Europe would not be able to borrow one copper cent in the United States. But the problems that would confront the American people would probably be the same that had to be faced in 1914-17: the right to trade and the right to travel.

Now the question of the "freedom of the seas" remains as inchoate as ever. It was the second of the famous Fourteen Points, but Mr. Wilson dropped it in 1918-19, firstly because the British stood firm, secondly because he took the position that under the League of Nations there would be no neutrals and the question would not arise.

Actually, the League has not dealt with it, and the United States is not in the League. A general European war would certainly make the "freedom of the seas" a vital issue. American ships and goods would be liable to capture, and the submarine has not been abolished. And there are many more American ships sailing the high seas than there were 20 years ago.

The extent of complications would no doubt depend on whether Great Britain should become involved in the war, but the Locarno treaties—and Mr. Stanley Baldwin has recently reminded the world that those treaties are still in effect—are more likely to drag Britain into a war than to facilitate its neutrality.

In any case, possibilities of trouble will not be lacking, for other nations besides Great Britain have fleets which can enforce blockades and interfere with neutral commerce. Furthermore, difficulties might arise in a far-eastern war as well as in European waters.

Some may comfort themselves with the thought that, in view of America's action in 1917, Europe will hesitate long before challenging the United States a second time, and it might well be that if Europe could not borrow from across the Atlantic and had to pay cash for what it took, the volume of trade would be small and the opportunities for friction not very numerous. But in view of an obvious unwillingness of the American people to be dragged in, Europe might again decide to go as far as the United States would permit, as did both Great Britain and Germany in 1914-17.

* * *

However regarded, the problem is not one which can be solved by ignoring it. What must be evident is that it is the plain interest of the United States to use its power and influence to help keep the peace. How can that be done? In the minds of many persons, the safest and the only course is for the United States to join the League of Nations. The writer of these lines has always favored such a course and believes that if the United States had ratified the Treaty of Versailles and taken its place at Geneva, the history of the world since 1920 would have been very different from that which has actually transpired.

For example, if the United States had sat on the Reparations Commission, it is altogether unlikely that Germany would have been declared in default in 1922 and the invasion of the Ruhr would probably not have taken place. But if the United States should join the League now, it would find it hard not to take sides between Germans and Poles, Czechoslovaks and Hungarians, Italians and Yugoslavs, or Greeks and Bulgarians—and the Government at Washington would be subjected to intense pressure by the various national groups in America to support their respective European kinsmen.

Nor is it to be denied that the League has been severely affected by its failure to deal adequately with the Manchurian situation and by the withdrawal of Japan and Germany. If both the United States and the Soviet Union were to join the League, its prestige would surely be restored and its authority greatly strengthened, but Moscow has given no sign. Is the League, however, sacrosanct in its present form? Some of the strongest supporters of the League are suggesting a revision of the Covenant, in the direction of a looser organization than the present one, which would eliminate the objections of the United States and the Soviet Union to the League as it now stands.

Another possible avenue of approach is by entering upon a so-called "consultative pact." By this the United States would agree, in the event that the League proclaimed an aggressor and we indorsed that judgment, not to interfere with sanctions enforced by the League; that is, Washington would not insist on the right of Americans to trade with the aggressor.

Of course, there is no assurance that the League will ever agree to enforce sanctions: witness its unwillingness in the case of Japan, which was declared the aggressor in Manchuria. But if, as is sometimes alleged, the abdication of the League were to be explained by the uncertainty as to what the United States would or would not do, a promise in advance that we would not handicap the action of Geneva might provide the necessary stimulus for the League to assert itself.

* * *

Still a third possibility is that, without becoming a party to a consultative pact, the United States should, in the event of a grave crisis, announce to all the world that it would prohibit all sales of food or munitions of war or any loans to the belligerents, no matter who was the aggressor. Such a declaration might prevent a recourse to arms. But to be effective it would have to be made *before* a crisis culminated in war, not after the war had begun. The Government of the United States does not now possess the power to issue any such declaration, but presumably the President could be given such power by Congress.

Let us suppose, however, that in spite of all efforts, whether of the League or of the United States, war should break out in Europe. The United States could, of course, evade the danger of being drawn in by laying an embargo upon trade with the fighting nations. But would America be willing to forego the advantages of such trade? It could use its fleet to convoy its merchant vessels; but that would not help American citizens or American goods on non-American ships, and such a course might even bring the United States into open conflict with a blockading power. From the American point of view it would be very desirable to negotiate, in peace time, an understanding with the naval powers about the "freedom of the seas."

The prospects of success are, however, not encouraging. A distinguished British publicist, himself a Liberal, recently expressed, in the hearing of the writer, the opinion that no British government, whether Conservative, Liberal, or Labor, could fail to use the entire resources of the British Navy in the event of a new war. Certainly there are no signs that British opinion is ready, in consequence of what the German submarines accomplished, to modify its traditional attitude.

The hopes once cherished of the Briand-Kellogg Pact have been belied by events. When Secretary Stimson in 1929 invoked it in the Russo-Chinese dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway, he was rebuffed by the Soviet Government; and he was not more successful when he appealed to the same document in the Chino-Japanese quarrel of 1931-32. When put to the test, the pact has proved a broken reed, and for the United States to rely on it as a means of preventing war in Europe or of keeping out of conflict is to play the ostrich.

* * *

Thus by process of elimination, one is driven to the conclusion that the United States should arm so effectively that no power would dare challenge us. But surely "that way madness lies," even if the country could afford the expenditure. Thus we are thrown back on the original hypothesis that a new war will create for the United States the same problems which confronted it in 1914-17—and that there is no obvious solution.

The one clear lesson is that in some form or other America must endeavor to throw its weight to the maintenance of peace and that American opinion must be educated to this necessity. Americans get nowhere by pretending to believe that war will not affect them or by refusing to participate in the organization of peace. The fundamental question is, not whether the United States shall participate, but how it shall do so.

THE POTTER AND HIS CLAY

W. P. M.

A potter wearied sat beside his clay,
For many an imaged form he had begun
To end in failure, and be cast away,—
So was he weary, and his prize unwon.

Again he built the soft clay in a mound,
And placed his hands thereon most lovingly;
Scarce had the wheel been turning thrice around
When lo! a form of grace began to be.

Life seemed to stir and rise in that dead clay
That moved obedient to his fashioning hands;
It was responsive Beauty's hidden sway
Which now his thought more clearly understands.

What though until the hundredth time he tried,
Failures remain not in the ductile clay;
This perfect form will centuries abide,
What Beauty animates endures alway.

A Bird's-Eye View of Fashions

Amelia Earhart, Noted Woman Aviator, Finds Inspiration for Women's Styles in the Air

By Janet Mabie

THE ART OF AMELIA EARHART
". . . Think of the Clouds You've Seen. . . ."
Frederick Bradley

BEAUTIES ADAPTED TO CLOTHES
". . . Line and Color, Texture and Feeling—From the Air. . . ."
Frederick Bradley

SHE SAID IT CASUALLY, in the low, melodious voice that always makes it seem that perhaps flying teaches one, admirably, not to be shrill.

"I have been designing some clothes. I thought there were some ideas and elements no one had adapted to clothes at all. Some of the beauties of flying. Color, from the air. Little parts of ships. Streamlines. Parachute silk, I used that for blouses. You know? Very light and very strong? Parachute stitching too. Nice."

I looked at Amelia Earhart's hands on the wheel of the car and at her head, cut white and dull gold against the shifting nightscape.

Only a few really belong in two worlds, as she does. Some genius has to release a person from being earthbound.

She talked about the clothes just by degrees. Nothing she had to say about them had to be said in any hurry. But then, she is never a hurried person. She could wait a long time to be ready to fly alone across the Atlantic. Really ready. And then simply go. But never — without being ready.

"I tried to put the freedom that is in flying into the clothes. And the efficiency too. Some nuts and bolts and screws that are in my Lockheed—I had those copied for fastenings. I got some tweeds and other stuffs in colors I remember having seen looking down from the ship, and tried to relate them in a simple way to the things people would be doing when they wore them. I have been having a good time . . . "

The night was clear and held a kind of crackling cold.

The evening star hung in the black sky like a point of bright green driftwood fire.

As we talked we were crossing over from Rhode Island into Massachusetts.

Her own car was up for repairs, and the man from the drive-yourself agency hoped by the look of him that she'd let him go along to drive; but she dropped him as she passed his garage, and said, smiling a little, that she'd turn the car in about eleven. In the mirror, as she drove off, he was a receding stare with an open mouth.

We had to be in a neighboring town promptly at a certain time because, as posters announced in breathless wording, "Miss Amelia Earhart, Aviatrix" was going to speak in the high school hall.

Neither of us really knew the road, but we had pointed the car's nose in the general direction. She drove steadily eastward with a certain childlike confidence, and I kept making statements about turnings and short cuts which I very much hoped would turn out to be right. We could always ask a farmer or filling station man if things became too dubious . . .

We got one splendidly wrong turning, and there was no farmer or filling station. But we discerned a glow in the sky which would be a town of some size, and we got back on a road which had an elusive but right feeling.

There was a slight interruption when the clock on the dashboard showed precious little leeway of time. A disconcerting blast of a police whistle brought us down from the right smart pace the speedometer had showed.

The officer bounced alongside. One can only be resigned at such times. Miss Earhart never asks favors because she flew the Atlantic in a plane alone. It seemed to me that surely he would be reasonable, with a high school hall full of people waiting . . .

He stuck his head in the window. Miss Earhart grinned equably, fumbled for her driving license.

"I said you was that Amelia Earhart," allowed the officer, leisurely and grinning—though he imparted to the remark a slight suggestion that he really had been saying she was St. George's dragon.

He flipped the pages of his note book with a supreme air, and licked his pencil thoroughly.

* * *

"Lookit, will you give me your autygraph in my book here?"

The knights-of-old approach to a ticket for speeding, it seemed . . .

"I got in an argument back there," he went on complacently. "I said you *was* Earhart. The other cop said you wasn't because what would you be doin' on this road tonight. Faugh! I got quick eyes. I knew 'twas you. So now, if you'll just please give me your autygraph, I can go back an' laff at him . . ." He winked with slow magnificence . . .

The amenities concluded and no tickets mentioned, he sputtered away on his motorcycle, and we went along doing a little "laffing" ourselves.

* * *

Much later we went back to talking about the clothes.

In a way, thinking it over, I wasn't very much surprised to hear A. E. had been designing clothes. She combines a subtle poetic streak with a forthright grasp on necessitous realities, and sooner or later the two would be almost bound to show up tangibly.

This is sort of midway between a vocation and an avocation. Strictly, I suppose, her vocation is flying, though it seems to me she can, if occasion requires, do a little of about everything except, possibly, play the piccolo. I remember a night when she and Amy Mollison and I were down full length on the floor poring over wedges of red dots that are radio beams on her big air maps, hearing her laugh as she said, "I'm just one vice-president after another!" as she spoke of a new job she had taken on. And her vice-presidencies aren't all to do with aviation, but include branches of social service, equal rights and what not.

She had a very bad time finding permanent flying clothes for herself—that is, flying suits, to do serious jobs of breaking records, and business flying. All the flying clothes in existence had been built, it seems, to contain the architecture of men pilots. When it got so there were more than 700 licensed women pilots in the United

(*Continued on Page 14*)

Britain Tries Partnership With Industry

Trend Is Away From Dictatorships and Communistic Theories and Toward Coöperative State Industries in the Once 'Private Business' Domain

By Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent, London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Coöperative Wholesale Society, Ltd.

THE FIRST COOPERATIVE STORE

This Original Shop of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers Was Opened Dec. 21, 1844.

IT IS GRADUALLY becoming apparent that the Great Slump which began in 1929-1930 is not just another of those trade depressions which economic historians tell us have come in more or less regular cycles after a period of prosperity. What is going on in these rather bewildering days is something much more fundamental than a mere turn of the economic wheel. It is in fact nothing less than the birth-throes of a new type of civilization—a new social, economic and probably political system—and by the same token the gradual extinction of its predecessor.

Signs of the coming change are going on all around in every part of the world. Everywhere there is an orgy of political experimentation. One country goes Communist, another Fascist. Here there is a dictatorship of the Left; there of the Right. Democracy goes by the board in Russia, Germany, and Italy—yet wins a victory in Spain. Strident nationalism dismembers the five continents just when the march of invention bids fair to abolish space and turn the world into one vast suburb.

Industry is following in the wake of politics. Rationalization and "planning" are the order of the day. But no two nations plan their industry alike. The U. S. S. R. regiments its workers into "shock troops" for a fierce onslaught on "capitalism." Germany does the same for a drive against Communism. President Roosevelt rings the knell of historic American individualism and in the same moment marshals a mighty host of individual capitalists both small and great, in a patriotic push to restore prosperity by raising prices, sales and purchasing power. France, on the other hand, sees economic solution in lower prices.

* * *

England has been running both with the French hare and the American hounds by pursuing an energetic economy campaign on the somewhat unconvincing theory that the less that individuals and government have to spend, the greater is the mass purchasing power of the whole community. Meanwhile in every single country, in spite of this diversity of method, the problems of economic depression: slump, unemployment, poverty and their natural offspring—social unrest—remain unsolved.

The state's tentative adventurings into the once jealously guarded realms of private enterprise form one of the most significant aspects of the new order that is gradually emerging. It is a common factor of all these push-me-pull-you politics. Nobody can yet say what will be the ultimate result of the impact of these two forces. But that it will be some sort of compromise is certain.

Keystone

MI-I-I-I-LK!

Milk Is Delivered to the Householder by Coöperative Dairies.

Each collective unit or community, is built up of a number of individuals, who, like the worm, are in the long run bound to turn if their actions in their collective capacity become too outrageously oppressive.

The chief question, therefore, becomes one of method. How is the compromise to be attained? While the answer will, of course, be different for every country, there are developments taking place in Great Britain which are bound to teach an important lesson to the world when they have passed their present tentative and experimental stage.

In Russia, in Italy, in Germany, the state is either putting private enterprise in leading strings or trying to abolish it altogether. But in England, the two are gradually going into partnership. The process began nearly 60 years ago when that highly unorthodox Conservative Prime Minister, Benjamin Disraeli, anticipated the rise of Socialism by buying a controlling interest in the Suez Canal Company for the British Government.

The Suez Canal Company is not even a British company. Its registered office is in Paris. But it has a London committee which is appointed by the British Government from the ranks of the captains of private enterprise whose business is most closely connected with the canal. This committee really controls the running of the canal.

On somewhat similar lines is the British Government's collaboration with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. This dates back to pre-war days when another Conservative, Mr. Winston Churchill, persuaded the Cabinet to take a large interest in the Anglo-Persian in order to safeguard the navy's oil supplies. The Government now appoints two of the directors who are understood to have the right to veto any action by the company which they consider is undesirable from the point of view of foreign policy. But the precise rôle of these two directors has never been divulged.

* * *

Another side of state-private enterprise collaboration which is being developed in England is exemplified by the British Broadcasting Corporation. In this case the state appoints the directors, supposedly on a nonpolitical basis, but the staff, the artists, the speakers are none of them civil servants. The business is still organized on much the same lines as when the British Broadcasting Company, from which the corporation afterward sprang, was started by the leading British radio manufacturers in 1922. Last year came a fresh instance of this kind of coöperation when the London Passenger Transport Board was inaugurated. In this case, the state ordered the various private-enterprise concerns which catered for London's traffic to combine in a single organization. The state further decreed who should be responsible for choosing the board of management which was to take control of the whole of London's bus, tram and underground routes. Characteristically, it named five officeholders—none of them political—to make the appointments: namely, the chairman of the London County Council, the chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers, the president of the Law Society, the president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and a representative of the Traffic Advisory Committee. This last body comprises individuals selected by the state, local councils and municipalities, the police and the railway companies.

The London Passenger Transport Board functions under state control. Its powers and its profits are limited by statute. Part of surplus profits must be applied to the reduction of fares and the improvement of services. But the men who have been chosen to run the board and submit to these restrictions are all either from the ranks of private employers, organizers of local government, or from the workers.

* * *

Another highly significant development of 1933 was in the domain of agriculture. Here the state has sponsored "planned" output by all the major home producers in the milk and bacon industries. In each case, all the producers and distributors in England and Wales are now registered; there is a national price scale and no producer is allowed to sell more than the quantity allowed by the Marketing Board. The price and output are regulated by negotiation between the representatives of producers and distributors, with the Ministry of Agriculture and a "consumers'" committee holding a watching brief on behalf of the consumers.

Similar plans are shortly to be promulgated for meat, potatoes and a number of other products.

Halfway, so to speak, between Great Britain's national agricultural schemes and the great public corporations like the B. B. C. and the London Passenger Transport Board is the Central Electricity Board which is responsible for the great national plan called "the Grid."

The C. E. B. was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1926. It consists entirely of practical business men. Its task has been to coördinate all the electrical

(*Continued on Page 15*)

Sport & General

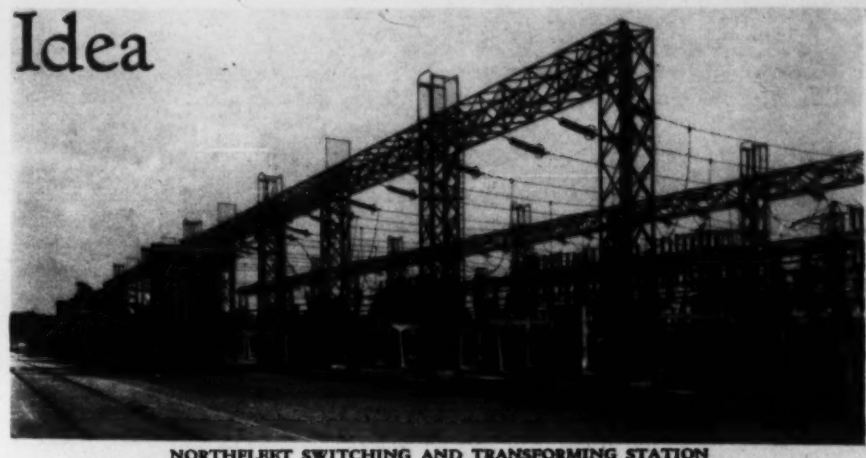
ANOTHER PHASE OF COÖPERATION

The Milkman Thaws His Tap on a Cold Morning With a Kettle of Hot Water Provided by a Customer.

Toad Lane and Its Great Idea

Ninety Years of Growth Mark Coöperative Buying Started in Great Britain by '28 Poor Men' Early in the Industrial Revolution

By Mabel S. Thomson



NORTHFLEET SWITCHING AND TRANSFORMING STATION

This Is the Most Powerful Load Dispatching Center in the National "Grid." From It Seven Circuits Radiate to Southeast and East England. Each Circuit Is Capable of Transmitting 50,000 Kilowatts at 132,000 Volts.

IT WAS IN A STREET with the unlovely name of Toad Lane, in Rochdale, England, that in 1844 "twenty-eight poor men," weavers, probably by dint of saving and scraping together two-penny and threepenny subscriptions, amassed the sum of £28, and with that capital, started a little shop, the profits of which were to be divided among the consumers as dividends on their original outlay or purchases.

That, briefly, is the underlying idea which has been maintained in all the subsequent developments of the co-operative movement. In those days prices were high, and wages terribly low. The industrial revolution was still causing unprecedented dislocation in all trades where machinery was taking the place of manual labor, and this generation can hardly realize the struggles, the self-sacrifice, the courage, needed by those 28 poor men to establish their idea, and to maintain it against the opposition of profit-making private trading.

It is a matter of common knowledge that from this insignificant beginning, the coöperative movement has practically overspread the civilized world in one form or another, and there can be no doubt that it has exercised an immense influence in keeping prices within the reach of the working class, and even so lately as in the great bank slide in the United States, it enabled many of its members to keep a steady foothold who otherwise might have been swept away by the flood.

* * *

Some figures taken from the published statistics of the Affiliated National Organizations of the Coöperative Movement for 1931 are of great interest, as evidence of what a practical idea can accomplish in 90 years. These statistics are separated into eight sections, and to give the results of only two of these, the Consumers' Societies and the Wholesale Societies, will be sufficient to show the scale of operations carried out.

The Consumers' Societies showed the sterling value of the trade to be £365,-568,778; the Wholesale Societies of 27 countries showed trading activities amounting to £1,218,293,748.

The defenders of the movement say that its ethical values have been commensurate with its economic benefits. The consumers being predominantly women, women's guilds have been formed within its membership, promoting education along many lines, social, domestic, and so on, and it has been remarked that a strong coöperative sense has been developed among the women, with greater thrift, discipline, and an intelligent recognition of financial values and obligations.

The system has its antagonists, of course, who contend that the lapse of time, and popularity, has brought to the surface much of the usual tendency to sacrifice many valuable assets to the showing of a big balance sheet, and, in fact, the movement seems to the casual observer to have now taken its place on a level with many other specialized forms of the economic life of the country, its professed aim of revolutionizing the whole frame of the social fabric having faded into the general background.

* * *

Coöperation in other forms, however, is still showing itself to be urgent in human affairs. Peace pacts, world conferences, international conversations, are all branches of the same tree, though expressed more in the political realm than in the financial, but the onlooker is obliged to ask himself why, with such fine records, not only of right aspirations, but of actual achievement, coöperation in all its different spheres of action has not produced more solid and enduring prospects for the prosperity and peace of the world.

Keystone

WHERE THE STRAND JOINS ALDWYCH

London's One-Way Traffic Scheme, Affecting Aldwych, Resulted in Speeding Vehicular Traffic Very Greatly, Despite the Great Number of Heavy Buses Which Provide Cheap and Efficient Transportation for Residents in All Parts of the Capital.

The general enthusiasm which emanated from Toad Lane seems to have evaporated under the influence of the dry rot which overtakes so many human efforts. The political attempts toward international understanding get so far, and no further, the financial condition of the world becomes more and more complex, and it becomes increasingly evident that there is something vital lacking in all these methods, or that some hidden influence is at work robbing humanity of the fruits of its best aspirations.

And yet the persistent reappearance of the idea of coöperation is proof that it holds something of lasting value to the race, and the question is, "What is this permanent quality, and why has it apparently not yet emerged?"

To a growing number of thinkers, it is becoming a question of differentiating between spiritual and material values. So far, the efforts toward coöperation have been based on the latter, honestly, sincerely, and with great self-abnegation in many cases. But experience shows that that is not enough, for material values are in their very nature fluctuating and dependent upon human impulses, and largely composed of self-interest and self-will. Spiritual values alone afford a permanent basis from which to advance.

This was very remarkably brought out in a speech made recently by Sir Francis Goodenough to the Incorporated Secretaries' Association. He said that the most important thing for every life—whether it be the life of an individual, or a business, or nation—was that it should be governed by principle.

The great weakness of public life is that expediency tends all too frequently to be exalted above principle in the factors determining policy. Sir Francis continued, "The fundamental distinction between principle and policy is that the one is immutable, the other variable. The power of principle is inexhaustible, it is infinite. . . . There is no individuality in principle, no changeability. The only change in relation to principle is growth in our understanding of it, which would be reflected in our policy. That way progress lies, and progress is a law of principle."

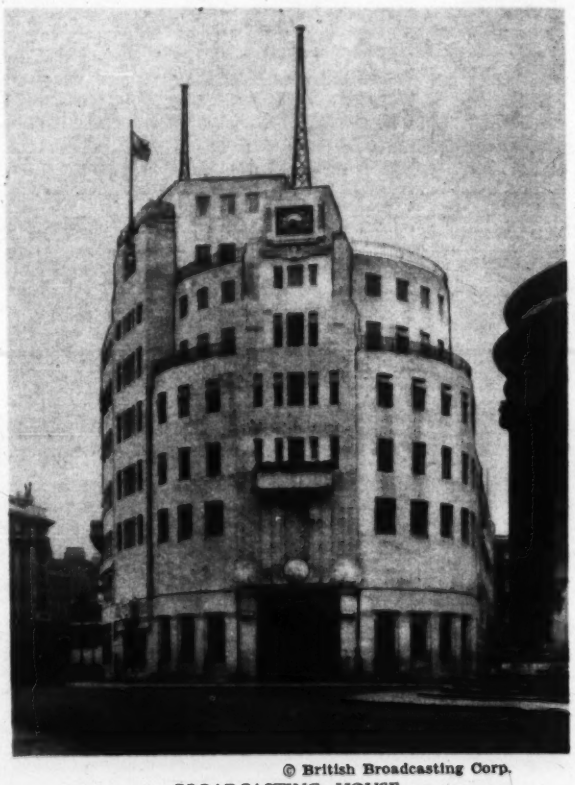
* * *

To speak of principle as immutable, inexhaustible or infinite can only imply that the speaker regards the word as practically synonymous with Spirit or God, and this is further emphasized in a speech by Madame Mury, reported only a short time ago in a French newspaper. "Nothing can be realized, not even—and above all—in the practical realm, without a spiritual regeneration which will save mankind from misery. A stupid idolatry, materialistic, pseudo-scientific, has led the world to the very brink of the abyss."

The truth is that men are afraid of facing up with spiritual ideas or facts. They are uncomfortable and revolutionary, but quotations such as the above, which could be greatly multiplied, show that these ideas are forcing themselves more and more upon humanity as its only hope of permanent solution of its difficulties. There seems to be no other way of escape from the vicious circle in which the world has been entangled for generations.

As long ago as 1918, Mr. Bernard Shaw, addressing the Fabian Society, gave utterance, with his usual terseness of expression, to the same idea when he said, "The world will never know peace until people all speak one language," (meaning by that, that all words should bear exactly the same meaning in every language) "and," he continued, "shall have one God."

In her sermon "The People's Idea of God," Mary Baker Eddy has expressed "the conclusion of the whole matter" in these words, "Above the platform of human rights let us build another staging for diviner claims,—even the supremacy of Soul over sense, wherein man coöperates with and is made subject to his Maker."



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The Home of the British Broadcasting Corporation at the Head of Regent Street, Just Around the Corner From Queen's Hall, Where Some of London's Finest Orchestral Concerts Are Given.

IRONBRIDGE SUPER-POWER STATION IN SHROPSHIRE

This Station Was Placed in Commission in May, 1933. It Supplies an Extensive Power Network in Shropshire, Staffordshire and Warwickshire Within the Central England Area.

When "Abe" Lincoln Spoke at Gettysburg

As Seen Through the Eyes of a Small Boy Who Heard Him and Followed the Parade After the Dedication

Courtesy of Mr. Rathvon

Abraham Lincoln in 1857. He was born February 12, 1809. This view Mr. Lincoln had taken at the request of a group of Chicago lawyers who wanted copies. Lincoln acceded, but said he "did not know why the boys wanted such a homely face." He objected to the photographer trying to smooth down his hair, and deliberately ran his fingers through it before sitting. This is a rare picture, as the negative was destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871.

By William R. Rathvon

Member of The Christian Science Board of Directors

ONE DAY IN THE SUMMER OF 1864 two boys with sturdy jackknives were busy whittling bullets out of the trunks of shattered trees. One came from northern Maryland, the other from southern Pennsylvania, both spending their summer vacation in the little town of Gettysburg, the home of their relatives and the scene of the decisive battle of the war. They were standing on Round Top Ridge not far from Devil's Den where some of the fiercest fighting of the war occurred just a year before.

Said the Pennsylvanian, "Look here, Joe. I have dug out of this stump a Minié ball that hasn't flattened a bit and is just as round as when it left the muzzle of the soldier's musket."

"That's nothing," replied his companion. "Look what I just found lying here on this rock where it must have fallen last year while the battle was on," and he held up a flat piece of lead about as big and round as a silver dollar.

"What is it?"

"I don't know exactly, but it looks to me like two bullets stuck together—one from the Johnny Rebs and one from our side, that met in the air and fell to the ground and there joined so tight you can't pull them apart."

"That's so," said Frank, who was somewhat of a dreamer, "I wonder if that doesn't mean that some day the North and the South will be joined so close you can't tell where the one begins and the other ends, and nothing can ever pull them apart."

"I believe you're right," said Joe, "for my father said, before I left home, that President Lincoln is doing what will some day more closely unite the North and South than all the battles that were ever fought. He says that Mr. Lincoln's generosity, his love of the truth, his good will and fairness will be seen by the South some day, and then they will think of him more as we do. He said a lot more like this but it was too heavy for me to remember. You said yesterday you saw Old Abe last autumn here in Gettysburg when the cemetery down there near town was dedicated. What do you think of him?"

"Well, in the first place," said the other, "my mother said we oughtn't to call Mr. Lincoln 'Old Abe' any more. 'That's all right for the soldiers,' she said, 'but we ought to call him Father Abraham.'"

"Maybe she's right, but I like 'Old Abe' better. It's more like one of the family; it brings him closer. Anyway, tell me how you happened to see him."

"Well, it was like this. When the battle was on last year in July, for three days I could hear the cannon faintly but quite clearly from my bedroom window upstairs in the attic, and two days after the battle was over all the family but me came over here to see the battlefield. They wouldn't take me along, so I made a big row about it and later when everybody again came here to see the President dedicate the National Cemetery in November, they brought me along."

"Did you get to see him close?"

"Did I!" he replied. "I was so close I could see the buttons on his shirt. There was a big crowd and he spoke from a raised platform about as high as my head. The front of it was covered with flags, and I worked through the crowd when the man who spoke before him was nearly through — Everett, I think was his name. I couldn't understand all he said but he was a good speaker and got a lot of applause.

"The President looked exactly like his pictures as he stood there above me, with a piece of paper in his hand which I suppose had his speech written on it, but I don't remember that he looked at it at all. He was very solemn looking and seemed to me to be quite tired. You know everybody tells some funny stories they say he told, but I couldn't make them fit that serious looking man standing there with Old Glory in front of him, talking as though every word came right from his heart.

"The crowd never stirred but stood as still as though they were afraid they might lose some of it. There was quite a lot of clapping and some cheering but not so much as Mr. Everett got, as he was a better speaker by far. He waved his arms and shouted out loud like the Rev. Mr. Contel in our town when he gets warmed up over a sermon. The President did not swing his arms more than once or twice, and didn't seem to get excited at all, and I think that's the reason there wasn't so much clapping when he got through."

"I wish I had been there," said the lad from Maryland, "for I never saw a President of the United States, much less heard one speak. What did you do afterward?"

"I followed the crowd into town down Baltimore Street into the Square to Judge Wills' house where Mr. Lincoln was stopping. The procession into town was not so long as when they came out in the morning, but still the soldiers and the carriages with governors and other big bugs made quite a parade. I ran alongside on the pavement 'til I got opposite Mr. Lincoln, who was on horseback near the front, and I kept abreast of him all the way.

"One thing about that parade I'll not soon forget, for it was the first time I ever saw a brass band on horseback, and I want to say they looked funny when they started to play. They were right in front of the President and one of their horses wasn't very well trained, for he shied badly and nearly backed into Mr. Lincoln, who did not seem to mind it at all. They say he is a good rider and often rides to and from the White House. He didn't bring his horse along from Washington so they had to get one from the livery stable, a medium-sized gray, not high enough for so tall a man. It looked kind of funny to me to see such a long-legged man on such a short-legged horse."

"Maybe Mr. Lincoln noticed how odd he looked," replied the other, "and if he did he might have smiled too, for my Uncle John, who was wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville and often goes to Washington since he is home on furlough, says Lincoln is a great joker and doesn't mind if the joke is on himself. He says he is the most patient, unselfish man he ever saw and the soldiers just love him. They know he makes them fight but they believe he loves every one that wears the blue and doesn't hate the grays either even though he is doing his best to give them a licking."

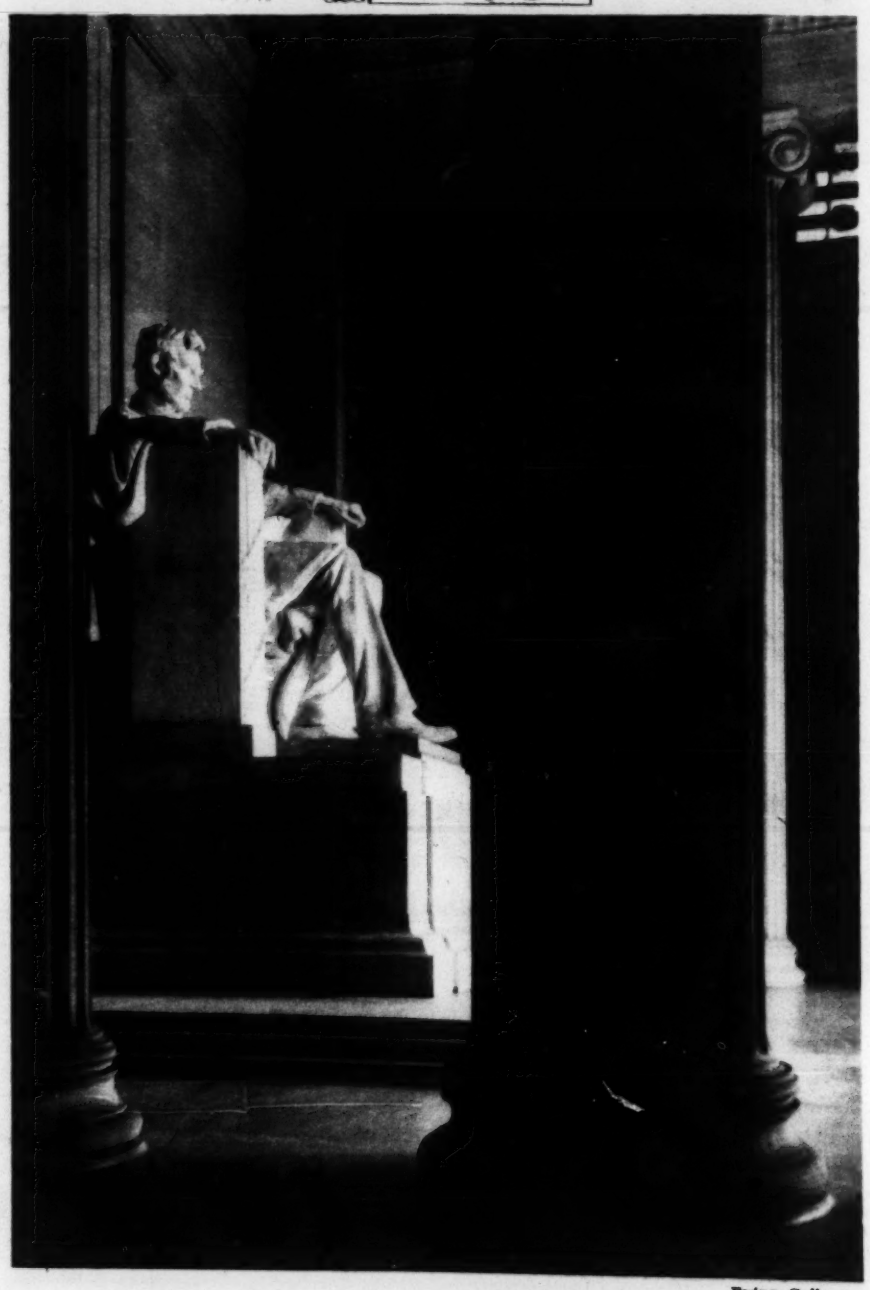
"Well," replied the boy from Pennsylvania, "I don't see how he can keep from hating them when they are doing all they can to smash our army."

"Uncle John says that Mr. Lincoln believes that nobody can afford to hate anybody, for the hater hurts himself more than he does the other fellow. He said, too, one reason why Mr. Lincoln has so many friends is because he is so unselfish and when he said that, I remembered something we had to copy 50 times when we were kept in after school. It is from some American poet, I think, and, if I can remember, it goes like this:

"The secret of being loved is in being lovely:
And the secret of being lovely is in being unselfish."

"See here, boy," interrupted his companion, "we don't want any school stuff now. We're on our vacation, don't you know that? School will come soon enough without thinking about it now. Let's climb up to Devil's Den and see if we can't find some relics there. One of the boys yesterday found a bayonet and two belt buckles down near the bottom."

"All right, let's go," said the other, and off they went.



Ewing Galloway

View of Daniel Chester French's "Lincoln" Seen Through the Interior Columns of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.

"Manchoukuo" Becomes an Empire

Hsinking, Now a "Boom Town," to Acquire Imperial Dignity Under Pu Yi, Former Emperor of China

By Demaree Bess

Monitor Staff Correspondent in Far East

THE LITTLE TOWN OF CHANGCHUN, laid out by Russian engineers in 1898 as a commercial and railway center, will become an imperial city March 1, when the former Manchu Emperor of China, Pu Yi, will be crowned Emperor of the new state of Manchoukuo. In the 35 years of its existence, Changchun has seen many historic events, but none perhaps so significant as this. In March, 1932, Changchun became the capital of Manchoukuo, and its name was changed to Hsinking, meaning New Capital. In March it becomes the seat of a new monarchy, and its name will be changed to Tamanchu-Tikuo, meaning Great Empire of Manchu.

Two years ago Changchun was a rather sleepy little city, important only as the junction of several Manchurian railways. Under the impulse first of Russian and then of Japanese expansion into Manchuria, it had progressed steadily but slowly for 33 years, and had attained a population of 120,000 persons. Before the autumn of 1931 it is doubtful if any one of its inhabitants had foreseen the spectacular future in store for Changchun.

But today, after almost two years of experience as a capital city, Hsinking's residents are all boosters who see no limit to the growth of their city. The accomplishments of these two years encourage optimism. The population has more than doubled, land values have risen enormously, every vacant space in the heart of the city has been preëmpted for public buildings, hotels, department stores and shops, and whole streets of residential property have extended into the suburbs.

Cheerful officials of the Hsinking Chamber of Commerce assure the visitor that the population will be doubled again within the next two years, and that Hsinking will soon surpass in size, as it already has in importance, the great cities of Mukden, Harbin and Dairen. Then it will be second in Manchuria only to Kirin, four hours distant by express train.

* * *

Farsighted Russian city planners provided the old Changchun with an excellent base for its present expansion. The town was laid out on the model used in Harbin, which was planned by the same engineers at the same time. Two wide boulevards extend in fanshape from the spacious square behind the railway station. They are connected with an intricate network of streets broad enough to accommodate a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants. The foresight of these original planners accounts for the fact that there has been so little confusion in expanding the new capital.

The decision to set up a constitutional monarchy in Manchoukuo, which was made only this winter, is likely to alter to some extent the previous building plans. As an emperor, the former Manchu ruler must live in more splendid fashion than he has done as the mere Chief Executive of a democracy. Architects are at work upon plans for a palace in the suburbs of Hsinking which will probably be modeled upon the Manchu palaces in the Forbidden City at Peiping which Pu Yi and his wife, the former Manchu Princess Elizabeth, occupied until they were driven out by the impetuous Chinese General Feng Yu-hsiang in 1924.

There will be small difficulty in establishing a court at Hsinking. Pu Yi has been attended by a small group of loyal Manchu courtiers since he was driven from his throne in old Peking by the Chinese Revolution of 1912. For two years he had actually occupied the Dragon Throne to which he was elevated by the old Empress - Dowager Tsu Hsi in 1910 when he was only 3 years old. Although he was compelled to abdicate at the age of 5, he continued to live in the Forbidden City for 12 years, and during this time his Manchu courtiers arranged his marriage with a Manchu Princess with as much care as if he had still been emperor. Indeed, there is little doubt that the courtiers anticipated that some time, somewhere, their Emperor would again mount a throne. For them the approaching coronation ceremony will be a long deferred triumph.

There is some doubt whether Pu Yi himself anticipates that event with the same zest as his courtiers. While he has been surrounded by monarchists since he was a child, he enjoyed his years as a "private citizen" in the Japanese Concession at Tientsin, and showed constant sympathy with the efforts to set up democratic government in China. But Chinese revolutionary leaders were distrustful of him, and never permitted him any part in government.

The Chinese describe Pu Yi as a "traitor" and a Japanese "puppet," but this is hardly fair to him. It is true that he has been useful to the Japanese in their plans to develop Manchuria as an independent state and that he has acceded to their proposals to act first as Chief Executive and now as Emperor of Manchoukuo. But he has no reason to feel that he has been disloyal to China, since the Chinese showed no interest in his existence after his abdication, and Chinese leaders broke the agreement signed upon his abdication by driving him from the Forbidden City and canceling his allowances. Pu Yi may understandably feel that he can do more good for his own people, the Manchus, in this new state than he could have done in China.

* * *

While the presence of an Emperor and his court will lend more color to Hsinking than it has at present, the new capital's residents are far more interested in the development of commerce and industry than in political tendencies. The thousands of newcomers include a hundred business men to each politician. Optimism concerning Hsinking's future is predicated upon the solid possibilities of new factories, shops, department stores, railway workshops, agencies for every conceivable line of business, and concessions for the exploitation of mines, forests and cities opened up by railways completed this year.

Hsinking at present may be described as the foremost "boom" town in the world, and the boom is based upon business, present or prospective. It is business men who fill all the hotels, occupy all spare rooms in every home, and live in sleeping cars on railway sidings when they can find no room elsewhere. Most of these business men are Japanese, but there is a fair sprinkling of Occidentals, and a surprising number of Chinese who are being encouraged to invest in Manchoukuo.

Chinese and Russians appear to operate more than their share of small shops of all kinds, which have sprung up in every vacant building and in whole streets of hastily constructed new buildings. The business of feeding and clothing a city which has doubled in size in two years is no small matter.

(*Continued on Page 14*)

MODEL FOR NEW PALACE

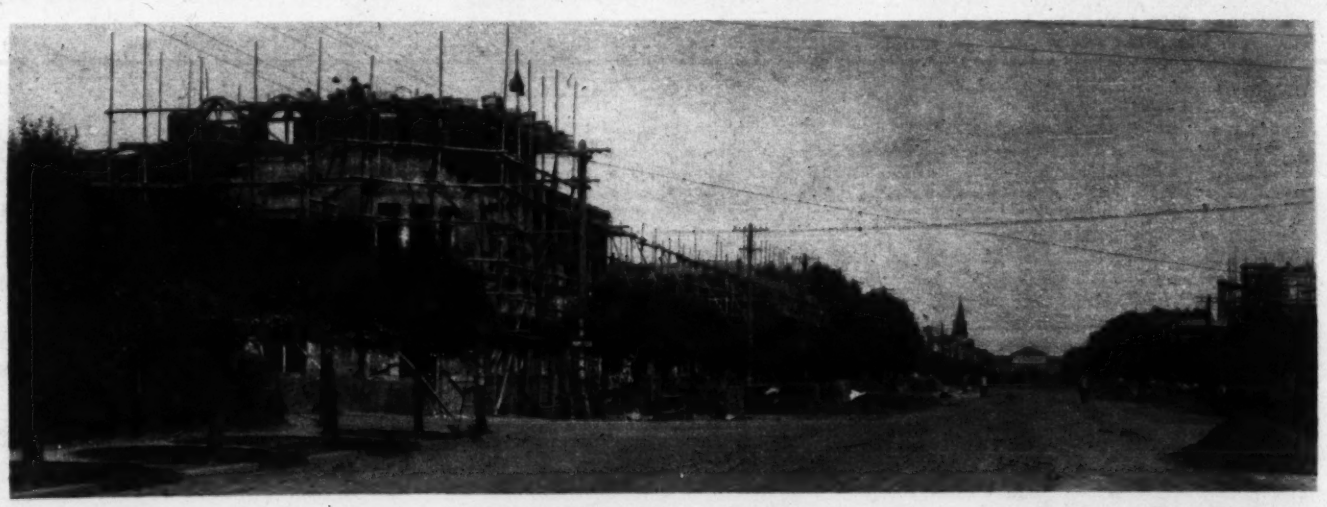
The Palace of the Forbidden City, in Peiping, Former Manchu Residence, of Which the Entrance Is Shown Here, Will Serve as a Model for the New Imperial Palace to Be Constructed in Hsinking for Pu Yi.

EMPEROR-TO-BE

Henry Pu Yi, Former Manchu Emperor of China, Deposed in 1912, Will Become Emperor of Manchoukuo in March.

MANCHOUKUO'S EMPRESS-TO-BE

The Former Manchu Princess Elizabeth, Kuo Shia-ei, Will Mount Her New Throne in March.



BUILDING BOOM IN HSINKING — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Central Avenue, Typical of the Wide Streets Laid Out by the Russian Engineers Who Planned the New Manchoukuo Capital With Greater Foresight Than They Knew, Has Been the Scene of Great Activity for Months, as New Buildings Rise. At the End of the Street May Be Had a Glimpse of the Railroad Station.

Dancing Islands of the Pacific—Ren

Eruptions, Quakes and Tidal Waves in Present D
Sinking Deeper and Yet Deepe

By G. K. Sp

Underwood & Underwood

NEW ISLAND FORMING

An Undersea Eruption Blasted This Pillar of Smoke and Fire Out of the Water and Formed New Land Off Krakatoa.

SUBMARINE DISTURBANCES of wide extent in the central Pacific Ocean areas are proving to be coincident with, if not related to, the new eleven-year sun-spot cycle. From a few weeks before the new series of sun spots became visible from the earth, until their obvious growth in size and number, long quiescent volcanoes in Central America and through the central Pacific Ocean areas to New Zealand, began to erupt fiercely. Severe earthquakes shook the coasts of southern California, Central America, northern South America and New Zealand. Submarine disturbances, including eruptions of submerged volcanoes, became evident by the series of tidal waves of various sizes indicated on tide gauges in California and Hawaii.

Krakatoa volcano, in the Strait of Sunda, which 50 years ago exploded in the greatest eruption in the history of the earth with 30 cubic miles of material thrown forth and a tidal wave of 135 feet, has again opened with fire and lava. Izalco in San Salvador, Fuego in Guatemala, Irazu in Costa Rica, and Whakari, or White Island, in New Zealand, have all recommenced eruption on a major basis.

Falcon Island, in the Tonga group, has become a tourist attraction, advertised as such by two major steamship companies, and is rising for a few days and subsiding for a few days—the "dancing island."

Volcanologists have warned it may blow its top off at any time, and that it is in reality a capped volcano only awaiting sufficient pressure beneath to blow up. It is one of nature's pieces of heavy artillery, loaded, shotted, and ready for firing. Its history has been recorded by the British Admiralty, which has kept it under more or less constant observation. In 1867, a shoal first appeared 39 miles west of Nomuka Island. In 1877 smoke was observed over this shoal for a considerable time. In 1885 a volcanic island, which was named Falcon Island, rose from the sea during an eruption. Falcon Island was then two miles long and 250 feet high. In 1889, the island was carefully surveyed by Commander Oldham of H. M. S. Egeria, and found then to be only 1.1 miles long and .9 of a mile wide. In 1892, it was only 25 feet high; and in 1898, it disappeared, leaving a shoal. There are, in fact, many such small islands and shoals in the Pacific, rising and falling as though breathing, with the increasing and releasing of the pressures beneath them.

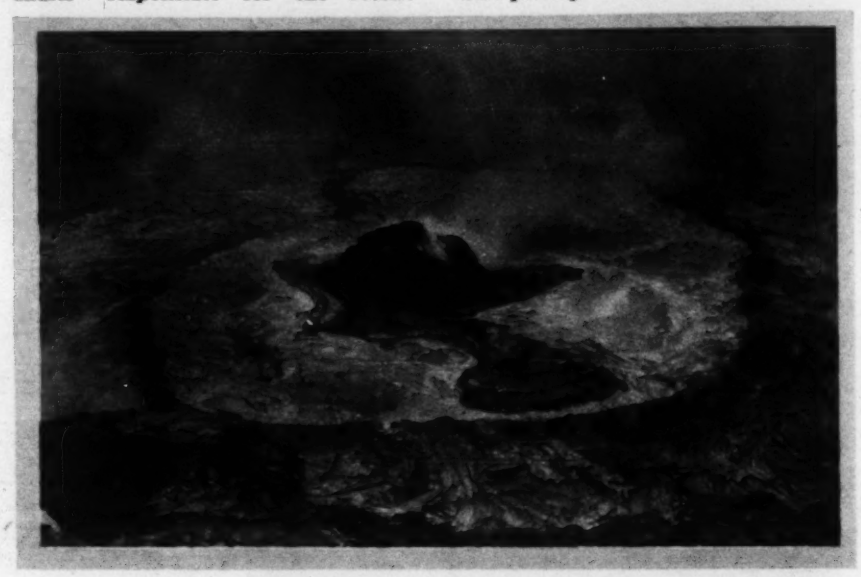
There is the illusory Sarah Ann, which was reported by the New York Tribune in March, 1858, as having been discovered in Lat. 4 degrees north, Lon. 154 degrees 22 minutes west. It was claimed by the United States Guano Company, of New York, as a guano island. In 1874, Commander J. S. Skerrett, commanding the U. S. S. Portsmouth, searched for the island, passing over the position assigned without discovering any indications of its existence. It has been shown on Hydrographic Office charts with a question mark, and latterly has had to be entirely eliminated from the charts.

Recently, astronomers at the United States Naval Observatory, asked by German astronomers to indicate the best possible location for an expeditionary observatory to observe the 1937 eclipse of the sun, computed that the path of totality would be about nine degrees north of the equator in the Pacific, and that Sarah Ann would be the best site.

Since the 1937 solar eclipse will have the longest totality of any eclipse in more than a decade, astronomers are especially eager to derive full advantage from its study. However, their hopes of using Sarah Ann as an observatory site were disappointed when ships which visited the site found only a submerged eminence for their pains.

* * *

Volcanologists and seismologists believe these phenomena are associated with some common impulsion, as yet obscure, and when their investigations have been completed, we may know a great deal more, not only about the mystery of the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, but of the physical characteristics of the earth's core. Geologists are now able to locate the specific local "faults" responsible for the recent



CRATER SEETHING WITH FIERY LAVA Underwood & Underwood

This Lake of Lava Is in Kilauea, World's Largest Volcano, on the Island of Hawaii. The Picture Was Made With a Telephoto Lens by Mr. Frank A. Perret, Famous Volcanologist.

southern California earthquakes, but they are at a loss to explain the creation of the "faults" themselves. These, it has been suspected, may be due to displacements in the earth's mass, of perhaps continental proportions.

There are, for instance, the comparatively frequent submarine disturbances just off the coast of Arica, South America, which have been sending whole series of tidal waves through the Pacific, some of which have been gauged at Hawaii at speeds of 400 miles an hour. A submarine "disturbance" off Arica on Nov. 7, 1837, gave birth to a tidal wave which reached Hilo, Hawaii, at a speed of 400 miles an hour. On Aug. 13, 1868, another submarine "disturbance" off Arica started another tidal wave which reached Hawaii at 357 miles an hour. Yet another, in 1925, reached Hawaii with sufficient power to set the heavy United States battleship Maryland on her beam ends, the sea pouring into her upper ports. During 1933, a series of lesser waves from approximately the same focal point have been gauged.

These waves have caused some authorities to advance the opinion that a great sunken Pacific continent, still subsiding, forces land masses away from the South American continent, with consequent generation of tidal waves. It is true that just off the South American coast is one of the greatest deeps of the Pacific. It has been sounded down to below five miles. Yet, just a few miles to seaward a high ledge appears, the water over it being comparatively shallow. It suggests the outline of a continent. Juan Fernandez, in 1576, went out of his course when sailing between Callao, Peru, and Valparaiso, Chile, and encountered what he believed to be the coast of that great southern continent which so many seamen of his day dreamed of. He saw "the mouths of very large rivers and people so white and so well-clad, and in everything different from those of Chile and Peru" that he was amazed. As recently as 1909, the British ship Guinevere reported a reef in about Lon. 95 degrees east and Lat. 35 degrees south, which may be the remains of the continent Fernandez logged.

Another great deep, off the Japanese coast, the Tuscarora Deep, named after the United States ship which discovered it, is also more than five miles deep. The third great deep, sounded down to below 30,930 feet, and discovered by the survey ship Penguin, is located to the south of the Kermadec Island and 300 miles northeast from the East Cape of New Zealand. These abysmal depths may be the outlines of a continent that was.

They have given birth to the theory that perhaps a vast mid-Pacific continent once existed, and that it is still going down, with all of its continental mountain peaks, now islands; while pressures force out gases and molten stuff from stacks in thinner parts of the crust, called volcanoes, and that the islands created by these volcanoes are the ones rising with their rising lava, while the true continental peaks are going down with their continent, and likewise those volcanic islands which have lost their volcanic energy.

It has been theorized that perhaps the moon's mass left the quasi-molten earth from the Pacific basin, leaving material which solidified to form a thinner crust here than in other parts of the world, and that the gradual venting of gases from beneath this crust eventually caused the thin-crusted continent to submerge, in a series of undulations, age-long in their time scope. If this be correct, where will the movement end? How far can the bottom of the Pacific sink?

* * *

If the magnetic attraction which, it has already been proven by meteorologists, the sun spots exercise on other fluids of the earth, such as the air, for instance, with its effects on our weather, also is effective on the fluids of the earth's core, might this be responsible for the apparent coincidence of volcanic recrudescence and heavy earth displacements with the appearance of the sun spots? This is a question scientific seekers are trying to answer.

An important fact in the matter is that the great spots on the sun are in reality mighty whorls of metallic gases. In any one of these whorls a thousand thousand earths could be engulfed like so many pebbles. It has been shown that storms and air movements in sympathy with these whorls are set up. And, thereby, it has been inferred that somewhat similar motions tend to become effective in the earth's molten core.

If so, it might possibly generate the pressures which suddenly set our volcanoes firing. Not only in the thin-crusted Pacific is this true. Vesuvius, halfway round the world, has also come

THE STRANGEST ISLAND

This Is Neckar Island, Former Mountain Peak on What Is Believed to Hav Carvings, Steps, Dwellings, and Old Art Forms Indicate That It W

"SACRED CALABAS

The Instrument Being Do Navigating Officer Was Used the Pacific Islands as the Sun It Enabled Them to Cruise From Their Hom

AERIAL VIEW OF AN A

Molten Sulphur Is Flowing From the Crater Into the Sea. The Island Has The View Is of Whakari or White Island, About 40 Miles O

Remnants of a Great Lost Continent?

...ent Days Believed Rumblings of Mid-Ocean Empire ... Deeper Into Historical Oblivion

G. K. Spencer

...BEST ISLAND IN THE WORLD
...elieved to Have Been a Great Mid-Pacific Continent. It Is Not a Volcanic Island. ...icate That It Was Once Inhabited. It Is Disappearing Into the Ocean.

...ght to comparative life again. And the ...rent heaviest earth shock of the Northern ...nce Hemisphere in a considerable time oc- ...the curred Nov. 20 at Baffin Bay, rocking the west coast of Greenland severely. It was described by Prof. Perry Byerly, seismologist at the University of California at Berkeley, as being "greater in intensity than that which destroyed parts of Tokyo and Yokohama in 1923."

Whether the new activity in the Pacific bottom is due to the sinking of a continent, to the appearance of the "spots" on the sun, or to a combination of these forces, the fact remains that the activity has become intensified over the normal. However, while the concerted activity of the volcanoes is an event of coincidence with the "spots," the subsidence and rising of Pacific islands appears to be a continuing process regardless of the phenomena on the sun.

...D CALABASH" IN USE
... Being Demonstrated by This ...ture Was Used by the Natives of ...ds as the Sextant Is Used Today. ...em to Cruise Thousands of Miles ...m Their Home Ports.

PACIFIC ISLAND EXTENDING ITS BORDERS
Tons of Smoking Lava Here Are Shown Flowing Into the Sea. Gradually the Shore Line Is Extended and Built Up. Hundreds of Pacific Islands Have Been Enlarged in This Manner.

Among the islands now known to be definitely going down into the sea are the Gilberts, the inner Ladrones, the Carolines and Marshalls, Ellice and the Austral group. They are perceptibly subsiding. The Gilberts offer evidence of former continental status. They boast dry-stone monuments and massive walls, in which are stones weighing from two to twenty tons. These could have been manipulated only with engineering knowledge and thousands of laborers under the firm control of great leaders. In all the Pacific islands combined there are not today sufficient laborers of native derivation to have done the work. On Rotumah Island, stone tombs have been found, so ponderable in their masses that naval engineers, accustomed to working with masses, are at a loss to comprehend how they were handled. On Yap, in the Carolines group, under Japanese mandate, the Japanese have found great highroads with huge stone blocks, and stone council houses with lofty, carved pillars and high gables. These could not have been built by untutored savages. Real engineering was applied, and only an imperial government with strong control over many thousands of men could have furnished the labor.

Yap is slowly subsiding. Located between the equator and the eleventh north parallel, some 2300 miles from the Japanese coast, it is in direct line with a chain of possibly former mountain peaks which, on a lost continent, would have been comparable to the Rockies.

* * *

Some 30 other islands are known to be sinking, among them Keeling Island, about 600 miles from Sumatra, but Sumatra is still rising, as revealed by its lengthening beaches, which at one time caused the Dutch to believe the Pacific Ocean was lowering. That the Pacific is not itself lowering its water surfaces is proved by barometric tests.

The United States Navy has discovered two peaks about 230 miles southeast of Hawaii which are rising and approaching the surface.

Neckar Island, less than a mile in diameter, has been under observation for a number of years. It is slowly going down. Carved stone steps and carved habitations—rather, former habitations—can be seen extending down into the sea on this island, and there are many evidences of former human habitation on it. Now, however, the fresh water which the former inhabitants necessarily had to have must be pouring into the sea far below the present forbidding and precipitous beaches.

Another indication that much of the Pacific bottom may be subsiding is the fact that ships are continually bringing up coral on sounding lines from depths as low as 1400 feet. Since coral insects cannot live and make coral at any depth lower than 150 feet, it is evident that the bottoms on which the coral insects had based their work are moving deeper. At Funafiti, coral soundings have brought up coral from great depths.

In 1836, Tunaki went down suddenly, with a loss of life estimated at about 13,000. For many years thereafter, natives who had been away from their island home at the time of the disaster, persisted in cruising over the spot in the hope of finding some risen sign of their families or effects.

There is the case of the Presbyterian mission ship, the Dayspring, which about 55 years ago lost her anchor in deep water off the island of Tauna. Today, the anchor of the Dayspring rests on the summit of a hill, which has taken the place of the depth where it was lost.

Also, on the coast of Tauna, Capt. James Cook, the scientific explorer of the British Navy of the eighteenth century, found a fine harbor, which he called Port Resolution. Today, its depths have become so elevated that it is no longer a harbor.

* * *

Makatea, one of the so-called "phosphate islands" of the Pacific, is northwest of the Paumotes. Ocean Island and Nauru are in the west of the Gilberts. These three islands have gone down and rearisen several times, as proved by geological stratification.

John Davis, the Dutch skipper of the ship Bachelor's Delight, discovered a great range of land in Lat. 27 degrees 20 minutes south, just after his ship had felt the severe earthquake of Callao, of 1687. Just 35 years later, the Dutch Admiral Ruggewein, searching for Davis Land, found only the small island of Easter. Since Easter in no way resembles Davis Land, it is probable that an island or archipelago of great size foundered in this latitude between 1687 and 1722. It may even have been the last of the continent seen by Fernandez. Too many reputable seamen reported these land masses from ships deliberately out on exploration and carrying natural scientists of standing and repute, for them to be other than correct.

It is a moot point yet, with natural scientists, whether the present island cosmogonies could ever have supported the kind of civilization which would have been able to chart the heavens as did the early islanders, in order to set up the necessary tables of declinations of stars, for use with their prime instrument of navigation, the so-called "Sacred Calabash," of which an example may be seen in the Bishop Museum at Honolulu.

The "Sacred Calabash" was a crude form of sextant, with an "artificial horizon" in the form of a water level in a calabash. A calabash was filled with water up to a ring of holes near the top. If water poured out any hole during usage, that signified the calabash was not being held level. But, balancing the calabash to keep it level, the native navigator, usually a priest—hence the term "Sacred Calabash"—would sight through one of the holes over the top of the opposite rim at the navigating star.

The early islanders navigated with this instrument over distances of upwards of 2300 miles, the cruise between Fiji and Hawaii being a common undertaking, and this at a time when Europeans were hugging their coasts in superstitious dread, long before Columbus even was born.

The natives had names for the sun's planets, knew that the earth moved around the sun, were familiar with the position of the equator, were acquainted with the limits of the ecliptic, and knew where any of their navigating stars would be at any given hour of the night, at any time of the year. They predicted eclipses in advance and were not superstitious about them. This is not conjecture; it happens to be written history, quite available to any student in a number of repositories in the United States and Hawaii, the Bishop Museum being the best, and possessing the most complete data.

The excellence of their written records may be observed from just one example, selected from many available. In brief, the Marquesas chiefs of Hivaoa, after counting 148 generations from the beginning of things, commence a new series from Matapa and count 24 generations to the present time.

To name all the stars they had named would be possible here but tedious. Suffice it to say that they had named every heavenly body visible to the naked eye from points as far south as New Zealand and as far north as Hawaii. Tables of declination were available in Fiji for stars so far north as to be out of vision from the equator, and in Hawaii tables of declination were available for stars so far south as to be out of vision from Hawaii, indicating that these tables of declination were transferred from island to island. Up until about the time of Columbus, the seagoing craft of the islanders were at least as large as European ships and sometimes larger, carrying up to 160 men and from 20 to 30 animals.

Many biologists believe it could not have been possible for individual islands, scattered as they were, to develop such knowledge. They believe, as do many other serious investigators, that a mid-Pacific continent did, indeed, exist.

Ewing Galloway
ABORIGINAL MONUMENT
Compare the Size of This Great Head With the Horse and Man. Easter Island Has Many Such Colossal Statues, Cut From Lava.

...W OF AN ACTIVE VOLCANO
... Island Has Been Almost Worn Down to Sea Level by the Action of the Lava. ...t 40 Miles Off North Island, New Zealand, in the Bay of Plenty.
Wide World

Among the New Books

A Modern Sinbad, and Two Besiegers of Mount Everest

A Modern Sinbad. London: Harrap. 8/6 net.
First Over Everest, by The Houston Mount Everest Expedition, 1933. London: Lane. 12/6 net.
Letters and Diaries of A. F. R. Wollaston. London: Cambridge University Press. 12/6 net.

THE LITERATURE OF TRAVEL and adventure puts a premium on hardship and misfortune. What interests the writer and the reader alike is the struggle against circumstance. And when circumstance means, as it does in the case of "A Modern Sinbad," the struggle of a handicapped and difficult character to earn a livelihood on land and sea all over the world, when circumstance is not the adventurer's choice but the under dog's necessity, we have a *real* adventure. This man, we remark, was not doing it for his health. We tighten our belt; things are going to be grim, and I have yet to meet the reader who does not prefer them so.

After a depressing childhood passed in the bleakest and most impoverishing atmosphere of sectarian revivalism in an English provincial town, the author ran away to sea as a ship's boy, and went through the usual process of disillusion and hardening. This is as good an account of the half-frightened child going through the mill on a bad boat as I have ever read. These were sailing days and the author's first shipwreck occurred when a squall struck the ship out of a clear sky on the voyage from Melbourne to Belize in ballast, and turned her clean over in half a minute.

* * *

Prevented from getting his "ticket" later on through defective eyesight—although he always claimed that this made no difference to his seamanship—the author joined a picturesque South Sea adventurer in a treasure hunt, lost the boat again, but found the treasure. He and his companion were rescued from their barren island after many desperate weeks and, being at his wit's end because of his official disqualification, he committed the major crime of buying another man's papers with the money. Of course he justified the deed to himself but for a long time he was afraid to use them and he found himself getting jobs as steward on various voyages more or less disagreeable to him, until he was wrecked again on the P. & O. liner Clyde.

At last, disgusted with a steward's life, he took the risk. He presented himself to a Chinese owner, and the ensuing story of his voyage on an old steamer, on which everything gradually came to bits until the ship suddenly blew up in mid-ocean and left him the only survivor, might have come out of Conrad. He was blown clean out of temptation's path, for when he came to on a rescuing ship, his papers had gone.

He left the sea after this, deciding fortune was against him—but he fared no better on land. He married unhappily, failed in business in London, became a footman to Pierpont Morgan in New York. After leaving this job he passed through a bad period. He was uncomfortably on the up-grade once more when a chance remark led him to write of his experiences, and slowly he acquired fame and money. But this was by no means the end of his wanderings. He sailed single-handed to the Bermudas in a hurricane and later he saw the promise of domestic happiness finally and tragically snatched from him in a fog off the coast of Nova Scotia.

* * *

His narrative is admirable. Easy, economical, but not too rough in style, unpretentious but by no means naïve, it is the medium of a man with a good eye for character and a lovely, perfunctory skill in catching the outline and feeling of a scene. He judges very well how much to tell and how much not to tell. And although he writes with great candor about himself it is an unembellished candor. If he is to be compared with anyone at all it is with W. H. Davies of the "Super Tramp."

* * *

"First Over Everest" gives in somewhat excited language the first-hand account of the Houston-Everest flight, the most thrilling moment of which was when the plane suddenly dropped 2000 feet in a down air current over the mountain. The feat was remarkable, the technical detail is engrossing and so are the photographs. But the expedition was bathed in publicity and the ingenuous, if courageous, authors seem to be writing one of those highly explanatory, repetitive and mutually admiring talkie scenarios. One wonders what a portrait of one of Colonel Blacker's ancestors—he is magnificent in plume and sword—is doing in the book.

It is curiously refreshing to turn to the Memoir on A. F. R. Wollaston, the explorer and climber who was on the Everest climbing expedition of 1921. The letters and diaries here published are not perhaps very exciting, although here and there the startled reader will realize that the traveler is having a grim time. Wollaston was on many expeditions famous in their day. He tried to race the Duke of the Abruzzi up Ruwenzori, and a neighboring peak bears his name. He was in Lapland, the Congo, New Guinea and Colombia. The Everest attempt was made in September in bad weather. Mallory was in the party and went up to about 23,000 feet. Unassuming, dignified, the fruit of an alert eye and a mind trained in the best traditions of exploration, these diaries are a revelation of a certain quiet and excellent kind of English character. It is interesting to contrast Sinbad, the under dog of the Oxford back streets, with Wollaston with 200 years of devotion to natural science and travel behind him.

V. S. PRITCHETT

The Mother and the Good Earth

The Mother, by Pearl S. Buck. New York: John Day. $2.50.

IT IS, PERHAPS, seldom that a writer of Mrs. Buck's genius finds a fresh field which she may make her own. No one else writes about the humblest people of China; no one else, assuredly, achieves that superb simplicity of style which so exquisitely suits the theme.

For want of a better term, one is driven to refer to her style as Biblical. To do the book justice, the reviewer ought to write with a comparable transparency and directness. But, confronted by Mrs. Buck's prose, he is uncomfortably conscious of verbal complexities and clichés and labored allusions. Why try to emulate Mrs. Buck? No one can.

"The Mother," as has been frequently pointed out, is more readily likened to "The Good Earth" than to any other of Mrs. Buck's works. It is closely akin to that earlier novel which so rejoiced a jaded literary taste. Indeed "The Mother" might well be O'lan herself. The difference is that Mrs. Buck has clung this time even more starkly to her theme; it has practically no variations, but, so beautifully has she phrased it and emphasized it, that none is missed. "The Mother" has not even a name, nor have her children or her neighbors names either.

* * *

The family live in a small thatched farmhouse, one of a group of poor hovels which shape themselves into a hamlet. Each evening the animals are driven inside for warmth and protection, each dawn turned out again to wander and graze where they will. Usually there is fuel enough to last through the winter and these people are not actually hungry, for the Mother manages always to cook wholesome rice for the old woman, her husband's mother, for her eldest son and the little daughter whose eyes are sightless, and that younger son who is so clever and always gay. The father of the family disappears one day; wearing a new blue robe, he simply slips from sight at the end of the village and never reappears.

At first the Mother is incredulous and not really frightened; she watches for him to come home in his new robe of grass cloth—"in color it was like the sky, as clear, as blue." Later she resorts to all manner of devices so that her neighbors shall not know her man has deserted her. In the nearest town is a public letter-writer, and who would suspect that she herself dictates the letters which come once a year from the absent one? Then she forgets, and all her energy and protectiveness is required to feed and care for the old woman and the children. The elder lad helps heroically, growing old through toil and responsibility. Nothing is too much for the Mother to undertake—the planting, the harvesting, the regular payment of rent money to the landlord's agent.

It is nothing to tell, really, and in the end there is little. Simply that the elder son is married and the old woman is no longer there to lie on the small bed in the corner and to sit all day in the sun before the open door; so the Mother takes the humble bed in her turn, leaving the other, as is fitting, to her eldest son and his wife. But grandchildren there are none and for that she grieves and broods over the one sin which she has committed and for which she believes she is being constantly punished. And the blind daughter is married, too, because no other life is possible for her, into an unknown family of still poorer people who

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PEARL S. BUCK

live in the mountains. And she is gone. The Mother sees her only once again—too late. As for that debonair younger son who was so much away in the town and who, when he came home, carried books with him and talked strangely—how shall his Mother know, even when she sees him led away to execution outside the prison walls, that he is a Communist? The final, perhaps the sole, compensation comes when, stumbling and weeping as she nears her home, the eldest son goes joyfully to meet his Mother with the news of the birth of a grandson. So the circle has come full swing at last, and the Mother feels her sin has been expiated.

* * *

It is all as simple as that. There is almost nothing to tell—the events are so close to human life. Yet the reading is absorbing. It possesses one. It sweeps one along in the gentle, but mighty movement of human inevitability. Some readers will be offended by Mrs. Buck's blunt handling of human experiences—birth and death, sometimes anger and passion. But, in all fairness, it must be remembered that her nameless people, typical of unnumbered thousands in China, are very near the earth. Mrs. Buck's sympathy with and understanding of their lot is remarkable. For us she illumines the Chinese scene. And, with all her frailty, the Mother stands to us as a high expression of human love and protection, human suffering and courage, in every land and in every age.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

3600 Miles in an Open Boat

Men Against the Sea, by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.

MESSRS. NORDHOFF AND HALL tell the story of the 3600-mile open boat voyage of Lieut. William Bligh, captain of H. M. S. Bounty, and 18 shipmates cast adrift by mutineers in the South Pacific without firearms and with scant provisions.

In a stormy passage of 43 days the men sailed the Bounty's overcrowded launch from Tofoa, in the Friendly Islands, westward, to the Dutch settlement on the island of Timor. The struggle of these 19 men against the perils of the sea in an undecked boat is unparalleled in maritime history.

Disheartened at the start by the loss of one of their company in an encounter with cannibals while watering in the Friendly Islands, the men rallied under the inspiring leadership of Captain Bligh. Thereafter they kept mostly to their 23-foot boat, preferring the hazards of the sea to skirmishes with savage tribes.

If any name dominates the story it is Captain Bligh's. Simply because that complex character dominated the long ocean voyage in the Bounty's boat as forcefully as when he ruled the quarterdeck of his lost ship.

To those who have read "Mutiny on the Bounty," by these same authors, Bligh's manner in the boat presents a distinct contrast to the cruel and oppressive master in the King's Navy. But . . . "with the sea for enemy and his task the preservation of his men's lives, he was at his best—cheerful, kindly and considerate. . . ."

Theirs is a skillful, commanding portrayal of this flinty mariner. In every emergency he rises to greatness. Men prop him up in the careening boat while he observes with quadrant their geographical position in the stormy ocean. He doles out bread against the pitiful weight of a pistol shot. Men watch him with wistful, trusting expressions. Even when his haggard, bearded countenance slumped grotesquely in fleeting moments of sleep ". . . there was that about Bligh which inspired confidence."

The authors present a vivid picture of Bligh and of the mixture of men who fell back upon his leadership to accomplish that amazing thing. The story has not been embellished by an overworked imagination. It is remarkable for its simplicity. A bare account of incidents is sufficient to impress the reader with the magnitude of the adventure. The story is presented in the form of a narrative set down by one of the launch's company, Thomas Ledward, acting surgeon. It contains a vivid description of the circumstances which beset the men and a faithful appraisal of the human qualities that enabled the company to hold out against the sea.

Apparently no one realized better than Bligh the significance of that stupendous achievement. His desire to ship the Bounty's boat home to England had more than a sentimental impulse. Whoever reads "Men Against the Sea" will understand how unfortunate it was that circumstances prevented the preservation of that craft in the Admiralty museum.

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The Four Gospels, Translated From the Aramaic

The Four Gospels, by George M. Lamsa, translated from the Aramaic. Philadelphia: A. J. Holman Co. $2.50.

BACK OF THIS VERSION of the Gospels lies a protracted controversy centering about the question, Was Greek or Aramaic the language of the earliest Gospel manuscripts? Western scholars have quite generally held that the Gospels were first written in Greek and later translated into the Aramaic, an outstanding version in that language being known as the Peshitta. Moreover, it seems that more attention has been given to the Western development of Christianity and its background of New Testament manuscripts than to the development of Christianity in Assyria and the Near East. This situation is now somewhat changed. For example, Prof. Charles E. Torrey of Yale University, eminent Aramaic scholar, is convinced that Aramaic, which was the common language of Palestine and adjacent territory, was the original language of the life and teachings of the Master.

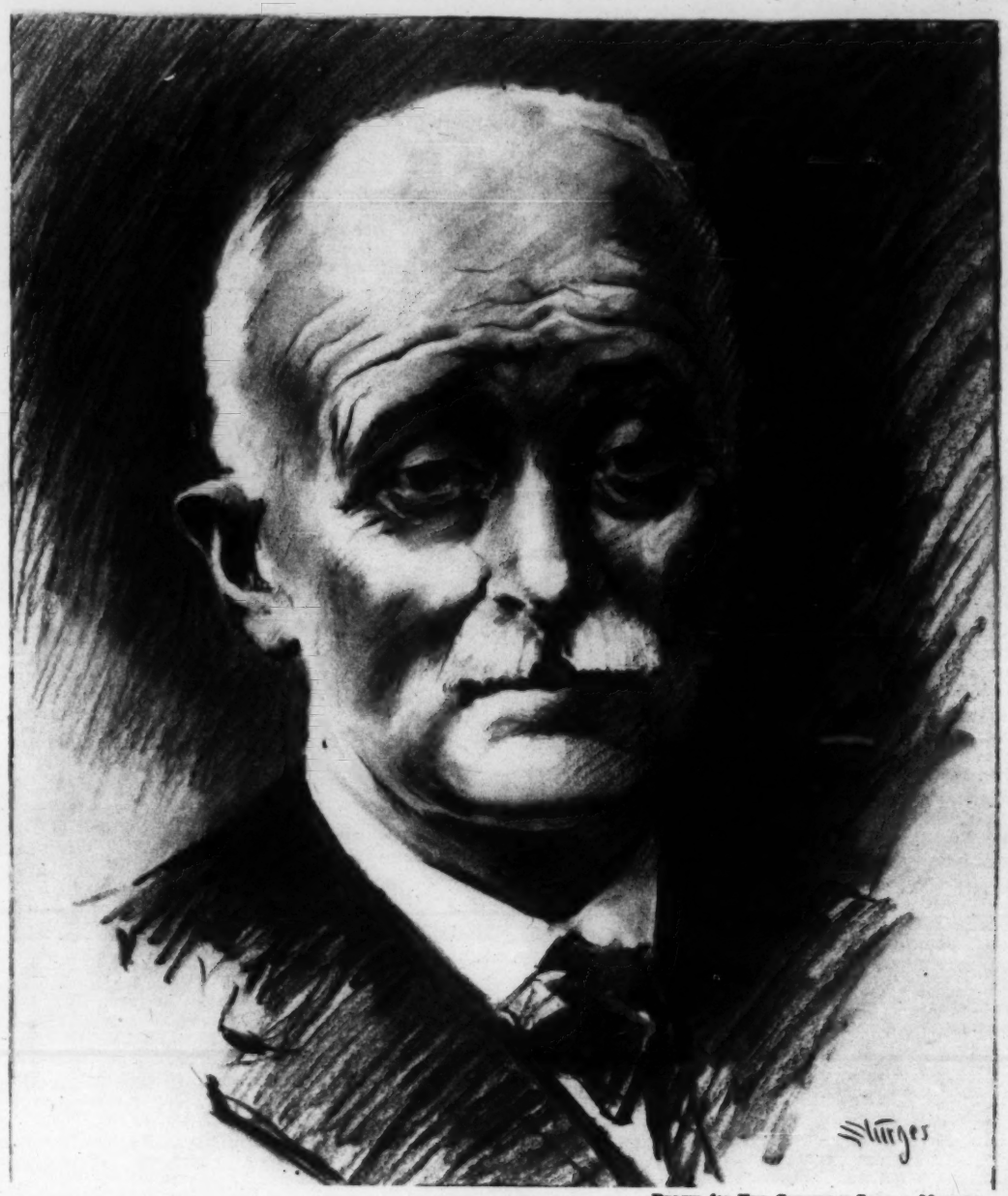
An important phase of the controversy relates to the date and origin of the Peshitta, the Eastern version of the Gospels. Scholars quite generally claim that this translation from the Greek was probably made by Rabbulas, Bishop of Edessa in 435 A. D. Mr. Lamsa, a native Assyrian, and other supporters of the opposite view, a growing number, claim that the earliest versions of the Gospels were Aramaic and were used by the Eastern church long before Rabbulas made his translation. And he contends that the Peshitta was an early Aramaic manuscript which has been successively recopied as it has become outworn from much use and that this was the Gospel of the Eastern church from very early days. He says: "Unfortunately those who associate the Aramaic text of the Peshitta with Rabbulas, Bishop of Edessa in 435 A. D., overlook the fact that there were many bishops of this flourishing church at Edessa and in Persia before he was born." And he pertinently inquires, "How could these men have been elevated to the Episcopal See without written Gospels and how could Christianity have been propagated without the teachings of its Founder in written form?" These are difficult questions to answer negatively.

Upon the date and origin of the Peshitta, however, rests only partially the importance of Mr. Lamsa's translation. If, as he contends, and apparently with sound logic, this is a copy of earlier manuscripts, and if his translations are accurate, as it seems they should be, considering his race, training and education, his work throws much light upon the meaning of many difficult passages of the Gospels as found in the King James version. It should not be overlooked, however, that some excellent scholars take sharp issue with Mr. Lamsa's point of view concerning the meaning of many tantalizing passages, as well as the date and origin of the Peshitta.

Many of Mr. Lamsa's renditions are of special interest to Bible students. The account in Matthew of the incident in Gadara is a notable example. According to the King James version, when Jesus healed the lunatics, the demons, at their own request, entered into the swine, causing them immediately to jump over the cliff into the sea, a most perplexing situation to explain. Here it is greatly simplified. Mr. Lamsa's translation indicates that the lunatics were Syrians, swineherds, who, when healed by Jesus, to show their gratitude drove the swine, an abomination to Jews, over the cliff, thinking that, as a Jew, Jesus would be pleased. The owners of the swine quite naturally wished Jesus to leave the country to prevent further destruction of their property. This version turns upon the meaning of the Aramaic word "al," which may be translated "entered into" as is commonly done; and also as "attack" or "chase." It is the latter meaning which Mr. Lamsa insists is the correct one. Many other passages are equally simplified. Two may be cited here. John 12:40 reads, "Their eyes have become blind," instead of "He hath blinded their eyes." Also, Matthew 18:19 reads, "If two of you are worthy," instead of "If two of you shall agree."

Mr. Lamsa places much stress upon the Eastern origin of Christianity and claims that no accurate rendition of the Scriptures is possible without due cognizance of the traditions, customs and habits of the East. As he is a native of the East and was educated in Eastern institutions, it seems that he should be better qualified to reproduce the atmosphere in which the Gospels were written than a native of the Occident. However, this is but collateral testimony. The book should stand on its own merits. That it will cause much discussion is already apparent; that it will find many ardent supporters is equally certain.

ALBERT F. GILMORE



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHN MASEFIELD

Exciting Masefieldian Adventure

The Bird of Dawning, by John Masefield. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.
Phantom Lobster, by Leo Walmsley. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

"THE BIRD OF DAWNING" is an exciting book. In the most economical and workmanlike language is described a shipwreck of one of the famous China tea-clippers and the subsequent days spent by the survivors in an open boat. This part is written almost as if it were a record in the ship's log. By some magic, Mr. Masefield has caught a vivid and salty atmosphere of adventure at sea. Even a list of salvaged wreckage and an account of the boat's supplies contribute an authentically romantic flavor. His pen pictures of the tough crew manning the boat are deft and sure. There is drama within the crowded boat, a hint of mutiny, and the sense of danger is intensified by the fine description of a storm of wind which whips the sea into high waves.

Now out of the darkness of the storm ahead, such a sea was lifting as they had never seen. The first sight of it was to them as though a low range of hills was moving bodily forward; then the effect changed in their minds to that of a line of crags. It was dark, toothy at the top with fangs, like the body of night below, and moving with a life of its own from somewhere. All there had at once the dreadful feeling that it was alive. How high it was they could not guess, but higher certainly than any wave that any of them had ever seen. It was not like a wave; it was like the Judgment Day advancing, wolfing up all the sea into its power and licking out the sky with its tongue. . . . It sent out fore-boilings and up-bubblings that broke and wrinkled about them; all the sea seemed to know beforehand of it and to laugh and to writhe. No one of them doubted that it was the end. Perhaps it was the end of the world as well.

But the open boat survives even though the drinking water is spoiled and the provisions are ruined as the great wave buffets and nearly fills and sinks the boat as it passes. The manner of their rescue is unexpected, and is a mystery.

The final pages, in which three ships crowd on their canvas as they drive up Channel in a strong wind and a heavy sea in a race to be first to arrive in London Docks, provide an exciting conclusion. The young hero of the shipwreck and of the race fittingly is first home by virtue of his personality, his daring and his strategy. "The Bird of Dawning" is a distinguished contribution to romantic sea literature. The generous use of technical expressions—for which a glossary is supplied at the end of the book—adds forcibly to its success by introducing a kind of rhythm into the narrative and also by pleasingly and subtly flattering the reader's intelligence.

"Phantom Lobster" also deals with the sea and with sailors. But they are less clearly discernible because of the shadow of the narrator which obscures them. The author is proud of having won some position among the reserved and "anti-foreigner" natives of a fishing village on the northeast coast of England. He is proud of his literary ambitions, of his unwritten stories; of his poverty, of his Bohemian untidiness, and he cannot resist talking about them. Primarily it is his book, and not the fisherman's saga which was evidently intended.

Steel Trails

Steel Trails, by Martin D. Stevers. New York: Minton, Balch. $3.50.

THIS IS PROBABLY the most comprehensive popularized account of American railroading that has been written. Other authors have narrated the historical drama; engineering manuals have described the technique for the initiated; publicists have discoursed on rate questions, financial juggling, or the political influence of the railroads, and "ad" writers have extolled the conveniences of their service. But Mr. Stevers has covered all these and other phases in such a way as to give the layman a clear and living picture of what it means to provide mass transportation for a continent.

The distinctive value of the book lies in the description it gives of present-day railroading operations. The explanations, for example, of how a good right of way is maintained, how dispatching is done, how a classification yard works, what is done in a freight terminal, how a passenger train is made up, how the Pullman system operates, how locomotives are adapted to their jobs, how freight cars are handled when they leave their own lines and how rate structures are made up touch more aspects of railroading than are ordinarily compressed in one volume.

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Financial Delusions

Popular Financial Delusions, by Robert L. Smitley. Philadelphia: Roland Swain Co. $3.

Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds, by Charles Mackay. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $7.

PAN WAS A GREEK GOD with horns, puck nose and goat's feet, whose sudden playing of his flute startled travelers with terror. Hence the word "panic." The modern Pan is thus always ready to excite a movement into a frenzy. Bank runs, war, speculation—these are all the evil fruits of his flute playing. But to debit Pan with full responsibility is to mistake cause for effect. If people were not potentially panicky, they would not, of course, run amuck. Pan, in other words, has a great ally in the popular delusion. Without it his pipe would be of no avail.

Mr. Smitley has set down a hundred or two of these delusions. In so doing he has done a public service for the half educated. These are those who are most susceptible to delusions. I mean this in no superior sense. Education too often leaves us with the delusion that the authorities are always right, instead of with a critical faculty. Time and events and intellectual discoveries leave high and dry many of the authorities over whose tomes we used to pore. But if we do not follow Mr. Bernard Shaw's example and begin our education when we finish it, then we shall still cling to the authorities, no matter what happens. We shall still think, for instance, that wealth is tangible goods in the hands of owners and that owners direct the use of their property, as Adam Smith taught.

* * *

This illustration does not lead us to Pan. There are many others in this book, however, that do. Technocracy, of last year's fame, is one. Undoubtedly there was much in the new theories covered by this craze which was verifiable in experience. Technocracy called attention to a subject that has never been adequately handled, namely, debt. It also made mincemeat of the axiom of the authorities that labor creates wealth. But in arguing that the machine condemned society to progressive unemployment, it created a popular delusion, based on fear, which had most harmful effects.

I recall that one of the examples given of this progressive unemployment by the technocrats was a new rayon mill which had installed so many labor-saving devices that only one man was left to operate it. It took me some time to track down the mill. But I finally did so, and found the answer to the Technocrats, not their justification. The new devices had been installed in only one department, which, through saving 25 per cent in labor, had helped the mill to put out a cheaper product, and this price advantage had so increased its business that its labor personnel in other departments had actually had to be increased.

* * *

The compiler of these delusions was once a very successful Wall Streeter. He had a talent for making money out of the higgling of the market. But he had the good sense to stop when he had accumulated a modest fortune, retiring to his hobby, economic bibliography. Now he may be seen in this little bookshop in the shadow of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. If you have the time, he will discourse with you by the hour on economic literature, caring much more, as your true bookseller does, for your conversation than for your attitude toward book buying. His fame has brought him commissions to set up libraries for many schools—the Harvard Business School, for instance. I suspect that it was one of those old books on which he is such a distinguished authority that inspired his own book. I refer to Charles Mackay's "Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds." It was originally published in 1841, and L. C. Page & Co., the Boston publishers, have had the enterprise and the public service to reprint it.

* * *

Dr. Mackay is a fascinating companion. He doesn't point any moral, but, in a style compounded of both elegance and wit, narrates the most famous "manias" in history. The Mississippi scheme, the South Sea Bubble, the Speculation in Tulips in Holland—all these famous crazes, coupled with many more nonfinancial ones, are recorded. The reprint is equipped with a foreword by Mr. Bernard M. Baruch. That financier, indeed, inspired this reissue. One day the publishers noticed an item in the newspaper in which a gossip writer, recording a talk with Mr. Baruch, mentioned the financier's reaching for a battered calf-bound volume. It was Dr. Mackay's book. Mr. Baruch told the interviewer that it had saved him millions of dollars. Being a financier, perhaps he meant that it had made, not saved him millions of dollars. This book is really a warning to go against the popular current, and the financier who has learned how to do this is the one who has made money. But to the generality the book, like Mr. Smitley's, is a warning against those who, in Defoe's verse,

> . . . in clandestine companies combine
> Erect new stocks to trade beyond the line,
> With air and empty names beguile the town
> And raise new credits first, then cry 'em down;
> Divide the empty nothing into shares,
> And get the crowd together by the ears.

If greed and cupidity could be dethroned, most of the delusions in respect of speculation would be dissipated. H. B. ELLISTON

Through Four Generations

Bredon & Sons, by Neil Bell. Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50.

NEIL BELL has drawn upon his authentic knowledge of an English coast for the background and for most of the chief characters in his four-generation novel, "Bredon & Sons."

The scene is chiefly Senwich (pronounced Sennidge, American readers are informed), a fishing, boat-building town that has maintained an immemorial and losing fight with the sea. To Englishmen—and to the many Americans whose ancestors came from Suffolk and brought their place names with them—there is magic in the very names of the villages Neil Bell writes about, in the peculiar quality of the people and their tight-lipped speech, and in the booming, buffeting North Sea. In this setting as it was 90 years ago, Neil Bell places the beginning of his story about the Bredons.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Pearl Freeman, London
NEIL BELL

The Bredons went farther back than the Parish Register, and for more than 200 years they had been making boats. George Bredon, of Bredon & Sons, firmly believed that no one on the whole English coast made better yawls than were made in his shop. This tradition of good workmanship he was handing on to his sons, James and John.

* * *

The story opens vigorously on a scene in Bredon's shop, amid a November storm. At once the reader is at the center of conflicts that rage to the end of the book—the conflict between the sea and man's defenses against its eroding hunger; the conflict between Bredons who were true to the family traditions and Bredons who mocked; the conflict between Bredon obstinacy and the march of progress.

George Bredon, stubbornly denying the threats in the gale of November, 1844, saw his shop, which had stood for 80 years, swept away, and was himself mortally injured in the wreckage. Of the two young sons left to carry on the business, James did the work and John came to an unlamented end in the Crimean War. James's two sons, in their turn, were as unlike as their father and uncle had been—Arthur, steady and true to the Bredon name, Richard, restless and dissolute.

In James's day boat building at Bredon's reached its peak and declined. Changed times and conditions put an end to the demand for yawls, and paltry stuff like punts, dinghies and canoes brought small profit. There was too little coming in for one household, let alone two, and it was no loss when Richard and his family moved off to Stourhampton, where he exercised his talents and his uncertain ways in a great shipyard.

* * *

Arthur struggled on with the Senwich shop and apprenticed his two older sons to himself as his ancestors had done before him, but when another gale carried off the shop his father had built and claimed Arthur's life, the boys, Frank and Charles, decided that Bredon's, as a business, was done. They went into another kind of work but with the traditional Bredon spirit. In time came Bremac, the waterproof fabric that Frank invented; there came war profits, honors, possessions and social position that the old Bredons never dreamed of. The Bredons of later years produced business magnates, a painter, a writer, a woman surgeon, an actress—some of them true to type, some of them arrant nonconformists. The line of demarcation gradually grows less clearly defined between the conventional Bredons and those who ran wild, but the author still keeps his pattern in view and insists that every generation produced at least one of the wrong sort. That is obviously an imposed pattern, and not even Mr. Bell's skill can convince us that the variation would occur with such regularity.

Mr. Bell has the wisdom to see what possibilities for dramatic struggle and the delineation of distinctive characters lie in the surroundings he was born to. Just as in "Life and Andrew Otway," there is in "Bredon & Sons" a sympathetic understanding of common people. There are dozens of homely scenes that have the mark of actuality upon them. The author has a special faculty for depicting women who are out of the common run for their exuberant, imperious personality. W. K. R.

Pageant of California

San Francisco: a Pageant, by Charles Caldwell Dobie. Illustrated by E. H. Suydam. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company. $5.

IT IS NOT UNTIL he reaches Book II and page 173 that Mr. Dobie begins to take his reader on intimate tours of the shining city set on hills as it is today. Be it remembered that San Francisco is guardian of the Golden Gate, and that through the Gate flowed most of the strangely blending elements that were to make a realm before the city came to its eventual own. Thus the author, in the human and breezy style of the novelist rather than in the factual manner of the historian, brings a lustrous, living California into being before he is content to dig his pen deeply into his native town. This is really the pageant of California, and no writer, perhaps, has presented a more readable and satisfying version of the story that begins with Portola and the discovery of San Francisco Bay and carries through mission building, Spanish ranchos, Russian and British intrigue, American occupation, gold discovery, vigilantes, bonanza days and the famous earthquake known as the fire. The elements that made the Golden West crystallized in the city at the Gate.

By his method of approach Mr. Dobie does more than make his reader feel his city; he makes him understand it too. Romantic, benevolent, wicked, wistful, picturesque from Twin Peaks and picaresque from what once was the Barbary Coast, San Francisco, even with skyscrapers trying to level up the valleys between its steep hills and two of the greatest bridges in the world building to destroy its isolation, is seen still to contain many things might charm again Stevenson.

San Francisco is a monument to Latin life and living. Latins transplanted themselves and their gay ways of eating and existing under a congenial sun; a sun-touched people have accepted and perpetuated the Latin tradition.

This chronicle in pleasant chapters renders comprehensible the reasons why the dwellers in that area between the Sierra and the sea seem so singularly sufficient unto themselves. Romantic history combines with nature to make them that way.

Grace, charm, color and a sufficient thoroughness run through this telling of a story which always must rank as mighty among the annals of cities. It is safe to believe Mr. Dobie's San Francisco will honor him for the manner in which he has honored it. But the Chamber of Commerce may not join in the acclaim. Dobie had a hundred opportunities to pitch the path through the talking points and the ad alleys and has unpatriotically ignored every one. R. S.

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Over the Editor's Desk

THE EUROPEAN MAIL has arrived. For the first time since the Weekly Magazine Section made its appearance, we are able to print in today's issue some letters from Great Britain and the Continent of Europe commenting on our first number.

It is already evident that one of the unique features of these columns is to be the broadly international exchange of opinion which they make possible. These letters constitute a world forum. They cannot help but contribute to the elimination of misunderstanding and the promotion of mutual comprehension among the peoples of the earth.

* * *

'Recovery in Europe' . . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Every material system, and incidentally, every humanly planned recovery program, is beset by one persistent, and insistent, foe. The human mind is incapable of perpetuating anything, and therefore however intelligently conceived, however skillfully carried out, a human arrangement is liable to reaction, and its consequent sequela of distress.

Based on spiritual values, governed by spiritual law, and perpetuated by spiritual life, recovery is assured. Lord Lothian's informative article in your issue of Jan. 3 strikes a note which should reverberate in every government department, in every business house, and in every home throughout the civilized world. World economic depression may be relieved by human arrangement, but the world will never be saved from the possibility of reaction until recovery programs are based on the teaching of the Great Nazarene.

The Magazine Section . . . opens a new era in this direction. It sounds a bugle call which should awaken the nations to the necessity of dealing with their affairs in a spiritual and therefore in a practical way. The old codes of business morality need revision. The old diplomacy must be changed. Its secret subtle methods of handling international situations must cease. The fresh air of sincerity must be allowed to blow away the stifling fumes of suspicion and distrust if recovery is to be assured. The grand old code of the Mosaic law coupled with the enlightened teaching of the Gospels, especially the Sermon on the Mount, when put into practice, constitutes the best recovery program ever devised.

President Roosevelt is said to have received over 3000 plans for national recovery. In point of fact he needed but one, and this one, as it would appear from his address to Congress, he intends, at least in part, to put into practice. God speed his gallant effort; a spiritual impetus pervades it, and if it gains momentum through this influence, his plan for national recovery will revolutionize the world.

ROBERT E. KEY
London, England.

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I very much appreciated the leading article, by the Marquis of Lothian, appearing in the first issue. . . . Although for the rest heartily agreeing to its contents, I am nevertheless of the opinion that the interrelation of these two sentences. . . . is subject to comment.

The Marquis writes: "And, as recent events, particularly in Italy and Russia and Germany, have shown, humanity is far more amenable to propaganda and far less able to resist it, than had before been supposed. Today the propaganda for national selfishness, fear, hatred and war, is once more raging throughout the world."

Now each sentence in itself is perfectly true. Although the expression "throughout the world" seems to contradict this, several readers may get the impression that the second sentence relates to the first one, in which case for instance Italy certainly does not receive her due.

As a matter of fact recent diplomatic events have shown that Italy is after peace rather than war; the economic and social system she has been building up and which, beyond a doubt, has proved its utility, has secured peace within, whereas before long some of the guiding principles of this system are bound to find application in some form or other in several countries of the world.

To couple the corporate idea, without more ado, with the idea of dictatorship (and in this way with rumors of aggression and war), hence dismissing it from thought, as many people seem to do, is about the biggest mistake we can commit at present. I, therefore, should be very glad if the Marquis of Lothian would let us have his more detailed views as to Italy's economic and social structure.

Every country needs a truly liberal and truly democratic system of government, and this system cannot ignore economic and social structures. To bring this kind of government about, however, the concepts of liberalism and democracy stand much in need of recovery. If influential leaders supply this need there will be no hunting-ground for dictators. . . .

G. J. HOMAN
The Hague, Holland.

* * *

European Mail . . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

The one who conceived the idea of the Weekly Magazine Section . . . is to be heartily congratulated, and so are all those who have had anything to do with the production of the first number, received last Saturday, and greedily devoured. The articles are excellent . . . I could write many things by way of eulogy. . . .

STANLEY M. SYDENHAM
Leeds, England.

[Ed. Note—Mr. Sydenham's letter was especially appreciated as the first to reach the Editor's Desk from England after the publication of the first issue of the Weekly Magazine Section.]

I . . . was glad to receive the first copy . . . I read this with the keenest interest, and I feel certain that you have started something which will succeed admirably. The first number already looks like a seasoned journal. I am going to pass your office here in town and subscribe. . . .

BENJAMIN GERIG
Information Section
League of Nations,
Geneva, Switzerland.

. . . Congratulations on an excellent job . . . It's easy to see that there has been much good editorial work behind the magazine. I like your choice of types, both for the body and heads. . . . Color is a hard thing to handle on newsprint and not seem gaudy and cheap. You've used it sparingly and well so that it gives distinction. Keep the good work going! . . .

CLARENCE K. STREIT,
League of Nations Correspondent
The New York Times
Geneva, Switzerland.

. . . Many thanks for . . . the copy of the Monitor's new Weekly Magazine. It is artistic in conception and excellent as to contents. My hearty congratulations to the editor! . . .

JOSEPH E. SHARKEY,
Correspondent, Associated Press
Geneva, Switzerland.

* * *

The 'Nays' Have It . . .

In reply to a request by one of your reader letters for a "weekly story," you ask: "Do other readers want fiction in the Weekly Magazine Section?" For my part, no. History and world events when recorded as nearly correct as possible still contain plenty of fiction without willful effort. . . .

A. A. JESSE
Washington, D. C.

. . . . you ask "Do other readers want fiction in the Weekly Magazine Section?" My answer to that is a very decided NO! I feel the world has had about all the fiction—literary, political, and economic—which it can absorb, and the day of plain statements of facts is now at hand. The less fiction and more facts we have, that much sooner will we all approach peace and happiness. . . .

JOSHUA R. YEAGER
Philadelphia, Penna.

Referring to a letter . . . in the Jan. 24th issue, you ask if readers want fiction in the Magazine Section. My answer is emphatically "No." The news stands and libraries are full of all kinds of fiction to meet every grade of intelligence. The Magazine as it now stands is almost perfect, and I say "almost" simply because it is natural to expect growth! I have thoroughly enjoyed each issue.

(MRS.) ALICE BRUNNER
New York, N. Y.

Please do not spoil the purpose of the Weekly Magazine Section by "squeezing in a weekly story." It would not fit. Stories are all right in their place. . . . L. T.
Hinsdale, Ill.

Please do not take away the unusual feature of the Weekly Magazine by adding a story.

This week, Jan. 24, is the best yet—or am I getting educated to this kind of reading? I am reading every word and consequently find that I am much more interested in the regular . . . Monitor and all the world news.

I for one am very grateful for our splendid new magazine.

MRS. C. M. R.
Wollaston, Mass.

[Ed. Note—Conforming to the wishes of these and several other readers, there will be no fiction.]

* * *

Pictures . . .

The SEXTETTE from KENNEL (Magazine Section, Jan. 24) is sweet music. Thanks much.

HAROLD L. RANSOM
L. L. Ransom & Son,
Newport, N. H.

. . . Should the Weekly Magazine Section include a page from time to time containing pictures of other cities and countries, it might be a happy way in which to get acquainted with our brothers in far-away places—to understand them better and broaden our views. . . .

(Mrs.) ESTELLE M. DAVIS
Portland, Ore.

[Ed. Note—Do readers want a page of pictures in the Weekly Magazine Section?]

* * *

Enlightening . . .

. . . The article entitled "Is War Inevitable Between the United States and Japan?" was very enlightening to me. I think every member of our Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs ought to consider the views which are contained therein. . . .

W. R. BURWELL
Cleveland, Ohio

. . . May I congratulate you upon the Magazine Section. . . . It is the finest thing of its kind in American journalism.

GEORGE D. STEWART
Editor
The Valley Dany News
Tarentum, Penna.

Permit me to thank you for . . . this new weapon formed in your brave, untiring fight in the battle of Armageddon. . . . The first article in the first issue by the Marquis of Lothian on "Recovery," as well as the accompanying verses by W. P. M. . . . fills me with enthusiasm, and I have read and re-read it and meditated on each sentence. . . .

(MRS.) ANNIE M. CLEMENTS
Los Angeles, Calif.

Please accept my thanks for the new Magazine Section. Last evening my 21-year-old boy . . . began reading the first issue of the supplement. . . . Later . . . he remarked, "That supplement is a fine thing. I've read every word of it, and I'll read it each week." . . .

MURIEL CULP BERRY
Glendale, Calif.

Boxing the Compass

North . . .

I . . . write briefly my appreciation of the first . . . Magazine Section. The international aspect was very evident in that the first two articles were, I presume, by English writers and the third by a French. It seems to me that this type of publication will be able to do much to increase understanding and sympathy between nations and races and I heartily approve of the new departure. May I also . . . express my appreciation for the fine, high quality of the material contained in the paper and the fairness of its points of view.

B. G. HAWKINS
Vancouver, B. C.

. . . Congratulations on the new Weekly Magazine Section! . . .

REAY C. VAN DER VOORT
Toronto, Ont.

* * *

South . . .

Please permit me to offer you my appreciation and best wishes for the Weekly Magazine Section in the Monitor. I am delighted with its contents; and especially with the article on "Recovery," which is worthy of highest praise.

PAUL HOFFMAN
Miami Beach, Fla.

We wish to express our gratitude for your untiring efforts to keep The Christian Science Monitor "abreast of the times." . . . The recent addition . . . is splendid and fulfills all the qualities you foretold. . . .

MR. AND MRS. G. E. TALLMAN
San Antonio, Texas.

Let me express appreciation of your Weekly Magazine Section. Such articles as "Recovery" and "Propaganda in the Modern World" are certainly enlightening. . . .

(MRS.) MARTHA T. JONES
St. Petersburg, Fla.

* * *

East . . .

When I read the announcement of the forthcoming Weekly Magazine Section I knew we were all in for a treat, and I mean all—the whole world. But when I beheld our first issue, although I was alone at the time, I exclaimed out loud—Beautiful! . . . The articles are splendidly written, beautifully illustrated and marvelously comprehensive. . . .

JEWEL HEFFERNAN
Long Island City, N. Y.

I want to congratulate you on the issuance of the Magazine Section. . . . I think it is a splendid thing—a forward step. . . .

LISTON W. BARQUET
Tuckahoe, N. Y.

. . . This new Weekly Magazine Section is indeed a big step forward. . . .

(MRS.) CLARENCE W. MICHELL
Schenectady, N. Y.

I desire to thank you for the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor. I consider it an important addition to our great newspaper.

BERTHA JAMISON
Camden, N. J.

I would like . . . to tell you how complete and satisfying the new Magazine Section is. There is food in it for a full week's reading. . . .

MRS. FLORENCE W. STEPHENS
New York, N. Y.

* * *

West . . .

. . . May I congratulate our beloved Monitor on its Weekly Magazine Section? Interpretative treatment of the news is a real need in these kaleidoscopic days, and the section will help to meet this need.

HELEN GRAHAM
Port Orchard, Wash.

. . . We have enjoyed these first two so much and I am sure that we shall find it more helpful all the time in understanding world problems, and in doing our part to help meet them. . . .

(MRS.) CORA JANES WOODS
Eugene, Ore.

. . . . I have enjoyed the two issues of the Weekly Magazine Section. I know that it will meet a great need. . . . I greatly appreciate the splendid work being done by the editorial staff. . . .

(MRS.) GRACE S. ELDRED
Los Angeles, Calif.

Contributors . . .

PROF. BERNADOTTE E. SCHMITT is chairman of the Department of History in the University of Chicago, succeeding William E. Dodd, now United States Ambassador to Germany. His two-volume work, "The Coming of the War: 1914," published in 1930, was awarded the George Louis Beer Prize by the American Historical Association and also the Pulitzer Prize. He is editor of the Journal of Modern History.

JANET MABIE is well known to Monitor readers. She was awarded the Bookman prize in 1928 for a story about Amelia Earhart. The noted woman flier is the wife of George Palmer Putnam, publisher.

Among the important articles or series of articles written for the Monitor by GODFREY LIAS of our London Bureau have been "stories" about Danzig, Irish Free State politics, coal miners in Wales, tours in the United States and Great Britain, and the revision of treaties.

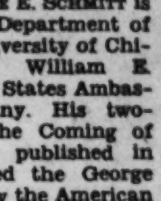
MRS. MABEL S. THOMSON of London is a new contributor to the Monitor's columns.

WILLIAM R. RATHVON was himself present at the delivery of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and has made the study of the Great Emancipator a delightful avocation.

DEMAREE BESS needs no introduction to Monitor readers. He is an American, and has lived for 10 years in the Far East. His article dealing with Japanese-American relations, published in the first issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, has met with a wide measure of approbation.

G. K. SPENCER is an experienced writer on maritime subjects. He lives in Los Angeles.

WHICH *of these* Mistakes *in* English do YOU make?



SHERWIN CODY

HOW often do you hear others say "I didn't see him since . . ." "these kind" "she don't care," "nowheres." Persons who make these mistakes are never sure of themselves. They seldom know, for example, whether or not to spell "judgment" with an "e" after the "g" or "recommend" with one or two "c's" or "m's." They often hesitate to use simple words like "finance" and "penalise" for fear of pronouncing them wrong. They are inclined to overwork commonplace words such as "wonderful," "clever," "adorable," and "marvelous" until their speech and writing become dull and lifeless. How grossly their careless mistakes and hackneyed language *misrepresent them!*

What Does Your English Tell About You?

Yet are you *sure* that your mistakes in English do not offend others as much as these offend you? Unfortunately, if you make mistakes you are unconscious of them. Others do notice them, however, and misjudge you accordingly. Even if you are not guilty of the slips mentioned above, is it not possible that you make other equally unpardonable blunders without realizing it?

Every time you talk or write your English either *handicaps* or *helps* you. It has more to do with your progress in life than you yourself may fully realize. To be on the safe side *always*, find out now about the discoveries made by Sherwin Cody, the famous authority on English. After many experiments he finally invented and patented a simple method through which over 90,000 persons have already benefited. You are invited to learn, in detail, what it can do *for you.*

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Frederick Bradley

Miss Earhart Wearing a Frock of Her Own Design, Both as to Textile and Style.

. . Earhart

(Continued from Page 3)

States, it seemed reasonable for them to have their own brand of flying clothes.

But when she came to designing a real collection of clothes—like Elizabeth Hawes, and Schiaparelli and Patou, she wasn't meaning to design things simply for flying.

"I thought beauties we grow familiar with as part of flying were going to waste, when they could be adapted to clothes for all sports wear," she said. "I thought, too, that a lot of clothes are called sports clothes which really aren't much of anything. They're prosaic; when a little fillip here or there would make them amusing; they're too snug when they should have room; they're too loose when they should be snug. We in the States talk about English tweeds as if they were the goods of the gods; but we never have stopped to think about having tweeds which are lighter weight than English tweeds, to suit our climate, where the air is not so dense."

♦ ♦ ♦

So she set to work.

She had a corner stone, as you might say, before ever she set scissors to muslin, or let a facsimile of her signature be made for the labels. And that was moderate price.

"I tied my imagination firmly to dollars and cents," she said, laughing, as we waited for the lights to change at an intersection, slyly amused at the face of a boy on the corner who said, more loudly than he intended, "Look, there's that flier looks like Lindbergh."

The lights changed, we shoved along. "It was fun, seeing what I could do to mix beauty with practicality for a definite cost limit," she went on. "I didn't mean to design a thing that would startle anyone. But then, I couldn't afford to, if I had wanted to—not for the price range I chose.

"My staples were simplicity, little bulk, materials that would be charming yet wear well. My luxuries were whatever I could think of, using elements associated with things other than clothes, to decorate clothes.

"Naturally I got most of those elements out of my experience with flying. Flying is so much more than just a quick way to traverse space. It's freedom and color and form and style. It didn't seem very far-fetched to me to streamline pieces of wood and cylinders of leather and metal for buttons, either. For instance, I suppose a literal person might think it was artificial to take a bolt or a screw from the engine of my ship and have it scaled down to be copied in copper or chrome, to fasten a flannel dress. But why?

"Anyhow, those are the things I did. I'm not an expert. I think clothes are only right in proportion as the person wearing them feels at home in them. I am at home in the air, as well as on land. Lots of women are at home in the air, as well as on land. If they aren't today, they will be tomorrow. Then the idea of parachute stitching for their blouses or dresses, and ball-bearing buckles and such things, won't seem strange. We have jewelry made like leaves and flowers. I like to see ideas like that adapted. But we have been sort of forgetting about what could be adapted, of the air and flying. I like variety and imagination, if they are held in check, in clothes."

♦ ♦ ♦

We were getting back into a city now. Car lines confused us both. The police seemed all to have gone home and to bed. So we still watched the glow in the sky for a general direction.

We spoke of materials she had used, beside the parachute silk. There was something about a coat of white chinchilla cloth that connected with the air, for her. Look at white chinchilla yourself and think of clouds you've seen. Maybe you've seen tufty ones sliding by under you, as you flew with American Airways on a translucent blue and gold day. Or maybe you stepped out on your own back porch to see that invariably exciting spectacle, the mail being flown through. And a cloud, fat and woolly, passing in the lee of the ship as it sped by.

You see what the things were that she had to work with? Line and color, texture and feeling,—from the air. Who, flying for the first time, has not had an entire revision of feeling for line, looking down on the margins of fields that are geometrically squared from the air, however ragged they may be on the ground?

And the colors? We think we know the colors of nature, those of us who prowl the woods and the byways on foot. But we have never known color at all until we have seen it from the air. Such colors Miss Earhart could hold out for, when she designed a dress or a coat, or a set of tweeds and their accessories. And doing so, have something new and fresh.

You can call it pushing back the horizon of experience, and using what is to be found there.

As we came into the golden glare where we were to stop she said, "The clothes are really all very simple. But wait till you see them. You'll see why I had fun doing them."

Over the Editor's Desk *Continued*

More Gold . . .

Last week we published a letter from Prof. Irving Fisher, noted Yale University economist, commenting on Dr. Gustav Cassel's article entitled "Gold," which appeared Jan. 10. Some weeks ago Professor Fisher named 19 men in the world "who really understand money." One of them is Prof. Willford I. King of New York University. Professor King, like Professor Fisher, read Dr. Cassel's article and wrote us his criticism. It is a pleasure to publish his letter.

♦ ♦ ♦

To The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

. . . In his article . . . Professor Cassel shows his usual clarity of comprehension of problems related to money. Throughout, his argument is fundamentally sound. Only in minor details can one legitimately question the statements made.

It seems to me that Professor Cassel has been misinformed as to the attitude of the United States Government on deflation. I doubt that those in charge of our monetary policy ever desired to have prices fall. True, they did not realize the disastrous effects of falling prices. Their chief difficulty, however, was that they did not know how to keep the price level from falling. The "deflationists" have looked upon the price decline not as something desirable but as something unavoidable. They have felt that it must run its course before business can recover. Their attitude is more fatalistic than malignant.

Professor Cassel speaks figuratively when he refers to "the reflation which President Roosevelt carried through during the first few months of his administration." Reflation, as generally used, means expansion of the volume of circulating medium. There was no such expansion in the summer of 1933. What happened was that President Roosevelt's promise to raise prices restored confidence, and this confidence caused a great increase in the velocity of circulation of money and bank deposits. This rise in velocity brought rising prices and a remarkable improvement in business, an improvement which continued until confidence was destroyed by the advent of the NRA.

Professor Cassel believes that an expansion of bank deposits early in the depression would have raised prices as much as needed without forcing the United States off the existing gold standard. Perhaps he is right. However, the rapidity with which our gold reserves dwindled away during the period in early 1932 when the Federal Reserve Banks were inflating the currency by buying bonds, casts grave doubt upon the correctness of Professor Cassel's opinion in this matter.

Professor Cassel is doing a service when he emphasizes the need of restoring the price level to a point which will give approximate justice to both debtors and creditors. He might be more specific by pointing out that the logical way of determining the extent to which the price level should be raised is to ascertain, as precisely as possible, the weighted average level at which existing debts have been contracted, and then to move the price level to that point.

Professor Cassel's discussion of our present gold buying policy brings out clearly a number of the fundamentals involved. In general, his article brings out the true facts concerning money, prices, and property.

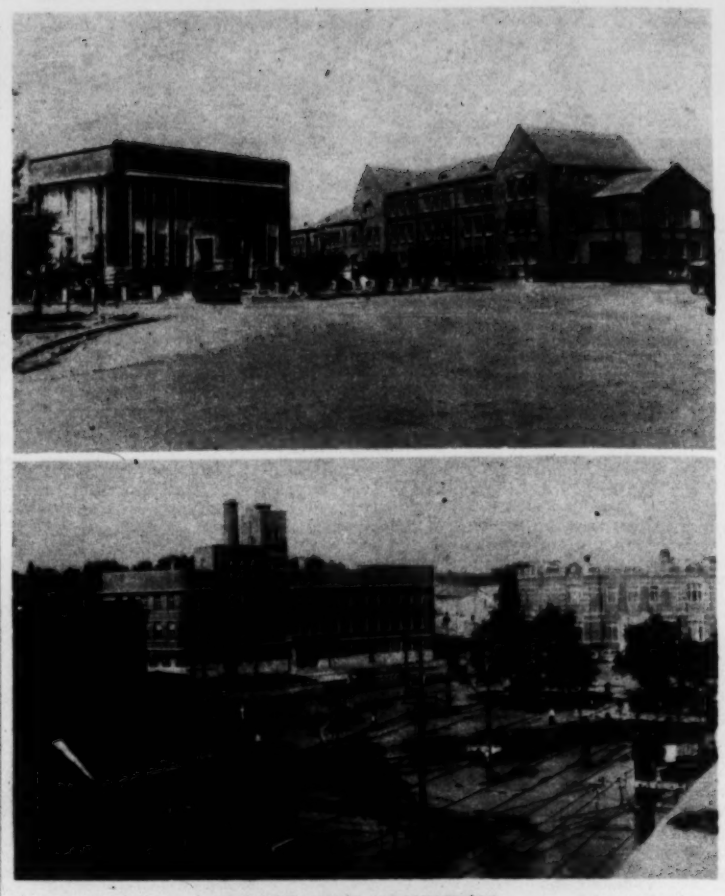
WILLFORD I. KING,
Professor of Economics, School of Commerce, New York University,
New York, N. Y.

♦ ♦ ♦

Helpful . . .

. . . That ably-written article on the Japan situation [Jan. 3] gave my son some valuable points in preparation for his public-speaking class assignment, which proved to be the best one he had made. . . .

STELLA WORTH
New York, N. Y.



NEW BUILDINGS IN HSINKING
A New Primary School Is Shown Above. Below Is the Post Office, Newly Built to Handle the Increasing Business of the Manchoukuo Capital.

. . Manchoukuo

(Continued from Page 7)

But these small shops already are being displaced by new permanent structures which are financed and operated by Japanese. Several streets already have lost the impermanent appearance of a year ago.

To the visitor coming to Hsinking for the first time, the city displays surprisingly persistent evidences of its Russian origin. The chief mode of transportation is the droshky, a little carriage pulled by a single Mongolian pony. In Mukden and Harbin, where such conveyances also were common a few years ago, they have now yielded place to the automobile. But in Hsinking they persist in spite of the "boom." Their vociferous Chinese drivers solicit business as eagerly and noisily as do the rickshaw pullers at Shanghai.

The Russian language, too, greets one in unexpected places. Many shops display signs in four languages: Russian, English, Japanese and Chinese. Distinctive Russian letters share with Chinese hieroglyphs the notice boards in the railway station, and appear even on the menus in the principal Japanese hotel. One suspects, however, that this is a passing phase, as the Russian population is diminishing in Manchuria.

♦ ♦ ♦

Japanese officials like to explain that Manchoukuo is an experiment in the coöperation of all the races of Eastern Asia. The railway station at Hsinking gives force to their argument. Certainly every Asiatic race is represented in the milling crowd which fills to overflowing this station which was once far too large for its city but is now much too small. A Mongol prince with his retinue arrives to confer with Manchoukuo officials, and attracts some slight attention from the hurrying throngs. Old-fashioned Manchus come by train from Kirin, wearing the traditional brightly colored dress long ago discarded by Manchus in China. Disdainful young Chinese men and women in Shanghai's latest fashions pick their way carefully through a swirling mass of Chinese and Korean peasants en route to settlement on newly opened lands.

Korean women in billowing white garments and Korean men with odd black top-hats flutter about anxiously beside a group of stolid Russian peasants from the north in quest of land. Japanese women in graceful kimonos stand quietly in corners waiting for an opening in the crowd. And everywhere and always Chinese farmers and their families, red-cheeked and vigorous, are the dominant force in these crowds. They seem to understand that upon them rests the real future of this new state.

♦ ♦ ♦

Perhaps the least ostentatious of all these mingled races are the Japanese. Frequently Japanese officers in their brown uniforms come and go, and Japanese soldiers bowed under heavy packs pass on their way to some new post. They are not truculent nor assertive, and Chinese farmers pay little heed to them. Small Japanese business men in Occidental garments slip unobtrusively through openings in the crowd.

But one does not have to remain long in Hsinking to understand that these unostentatious people are guiding the new government with a firm hand. In the government, in business, in the swift development of Hsinking and the wide region for which it serves as capital, many races are playing a substantial part. But every visitor and every resident of Hsinking knows that Japanese will eventually decide every question of importance.

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. . Coöperation

(Continued from Page 4)

power stations in the country into one vast nation-wide network with standardized voltage and current instead of the bewildering variety which exists at present. According to the Act of Parliament, the board is "charged with the duty of supplying electricity to authorized undertakers" but may not, "save as . . . expressly provided," actually generate electricity.

The "Grid" itself was finished in the autumn of 1933. It is now being gradually brought into operation. This involves dealings with municipal and private enterprise power stations, most of which, while remaining under their present ownership, will ultimately be turned into distributing and transforming stations under the C. E. B. instead of being direct suppliers as at present.

Thus, even before the days of the first Soviet Five-Year Plan, there was being born in Great Britain a democratic variety of "planned" industry. The British type of "plan" differs essentially from the Communist type and equally so from the Fascist type. It represents an attempt to bring together all the recognized factors in industry which have hitherto been regarded as opposed to one another—capital and labor, producer and consumer, manufacturer and distributor. It is, in short, reaching out toward the ideal of a cooperative state.

* * *

Most persons are familiar with the coöperative movement which brings together producers or consumers into one comprehensive buying or selling organization and which has some 40,000,000 members scattered across the world (excluding those in the Soviet Union). What is happening in Great Britain is something even more fundamental than this. For, in the main, the coöperative movement has been a class movement, sponsored by Socialism and competing vigorously with private enterprise.

But now comes something which is seeking to enfold the coöperative movement and private enterprise in the same nation-wide organization.

The new British marketing scheme for milk, for example, includes every commercial milk distributor in the country. The head of the Marketing Board is Mr. Sidney Foster, who was formerly head of the London Cooperative Society, and who said on taking up his new appointment that he believed that "the Milk Marketing Board is the greatest coöperative marketing scheme ever brought forward."

Similarly Mr. J. H. Maggs, chairman of the largest private enterprise dairy concern in the new organization, has spoken about "this stupendous experiment in compulsory coöperation."

It is probable that Mr. Foster and Mr. Maggs are ahead of most of their fellow-countrymen in so describing Britain's new milk scheme. And it is certain that much more milk will have to flow before real coöperation is fully achieved. It is noticeable, for instance, that there is as yet no provision for the participation of labor either in regard to the marketing of milk or pigs. Indeed, of all Britain's new cooperative ventures, so far only the London Passenger Transport Board has given direct representation to the worker. This was done not as of right, but by the action of the appointing trustees. The law, however, says that the board must maintain a "standing arbitrator" to deal with labor disputes.

Thus if the coöperative reorganization of economic life has begun, it has not yet got very far. Only two or three industries have come under this influence. But there is no doubt that if these first experiments prove successful, reorganization of many other industries will follow along parallel roads.

Forthcoming Articles

Next Week:

NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT, former United States Minister to Hungary, has done a series of articles for the Monitor on the hardships which reduced salaries and depreciation of the dollar have imposed on American consular and other officials abroad. The first of the series will be published in the Weekly Magazine Section for Feb. 14.

PEGGY SCOTT, whose article about the little Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret was published in the Magazine Section for Jan. 3, contributes a character sketch of Prince George, youngest son of Britain's reigning monarch.

Coming Soon:

EDUARD BENES, Czechoslovakia's energetic Minister of Foreign Affairs, discusses the question, "Can Europe Unite?"

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY, president of the International Committee of Intellectual Coöperation, makes some statements on the subject of treaty revision.

LEO PASVOLSKY explains the exchange stabilization fund recently set up under the Roosevelt Administration. Dr. Pasvolsky is the author of "Current Monetary Issues," just published, and was co-author with Harold G. Moulton of "War Debts and World Prosperity," which was a best seller a year ago.

Rules of the Road

The Legislative Council of Tasmania has passed a bill providing for the compulsory insurance of all motor vehicles against third party risks. No motor vehicle can be licensed to traverse roads unless it has previously been insured to provide insurance up to £2000 to persons injured or to their dependents in case of demise. Motorcycles are included.

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